The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question in Congress---Interesting Debates in Both Houses.

Speeches of Messrs. Green and Douglas in the Senate, and Messrs. Cox and Hughes in the House.

The Senate Standing Committees—The New-York Post-Office Site—The Mormons—The New Nicaraguan Expedition, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Senator GREEN'S reply to DOUGLAS, to-day, was superficial, though, under the circumstances, creditable. DOUGLAS' reply was overwhelming.

The speech of Mr. COX, the new Democratic member of the House from Ohio, against the Lecompton Constitution, was a powerful effort, and attracted universal and respectful interest.

The President has made such strong personal appeals in behalf of HARRIS for Senate Printer, that GLOBE has withdrawn, the Administration agreeing to give him half the printing from the Executive Departments. HARRIS will be elected to-morrow.

The farce of electing the Standing Committees of the Senate by resolution was gone through with to-day. You are already aware, I suppose, how the affair is managed. The Democratic majority had a caucus, at which they decided how many of the Committees, and which ones, they should take entirely to themselves, and how many and who of their own men they should place on the remainder. This done, they hand their list over to the Republicans, to fill the blanks, and the list thus arranged is formally balloted for in open Senate.

The liberality of the majority, in the present instance, is remarkable. They have thirty-seven members of the body, to twenty-five in the opposition; and, in the formation of the Committees, left in some cases one and others two blanks, only, to be filled by the minority! The Republicans of the body represent four-fifths of the commerce of the country, but are allowed only one member of the Committee on Commerce. In the Committee on Naval Affairs, Mr. HALE is the only Republican. On the Library Committee, there is no Republican. It was feared, probably, that if even one such were to get on the Committee, he would smuggle into the library some such incendiary volume as *Jefferson's Notes*, or other heterodox document.

"Fair play is a jewel;" but the Senate majority don't seem to *want* any jewels. I don't know that it makes much difference in the end;—but the studied insult with which a powerful minority is treated in the present instance is fit subject of remark—although if the Republican Senators think it unworthy of resentment, nobody else need care much about it.

Speaker ORR has made some significant changes in the House Committees—and none more so than that of retiring WM. H. KELSEY of New-York from the Committee on Engraving. When a man has been Chairman of a Committee in a previous Congress, and is found in the minority party in a subsequent Congress, it is customary to compliment him with a subordinate position on the same Committee. There is significance, therefore, in the transfer of Mr. KELSEY from the Chairmanship of the Engraving Committee to a subordinate position in the Committee on Agriculture. What does it mean? Mr. ORR owes the member from New-York an explanation.

In consequence of threats uttered by the would-be speculators in a New-York Post-Office site, to the effect that they would sue out an injunction to restrain the authorities of New-York City from selling a site in the Park, the Postmaster General is compelled to await the passage of a special act of the State Legislature authorizing the sale for a price named. By the time that is accomplished the chances are that the President, in consequence of the low state of the Treasury, will not permit the necessary funds to be drawn out to complete the purchase.

I learn from a private letter, received in this city, that the cattle which were taken on the 12th October by the Mormons, comprised those belonging to the contractors' trains which were burned previously, and averaged two hundred and seventy to each train, making an aggregate of 810 head. Besides these there were 120 head of beef cattle which had been purchased on Green River for the troops. These cattle were only three miles behind the military command when they were run off. There were only seven men in charge of them.

On the 19th of October Colonel ALEXANDER was waited upon by another express from BRIGHAM YOUNG, with a message ordering him a second time to leave the country.

Governor SEWARD was at Culpepper Court-House, Virginia, on Friday and Saturday of last week, and spent a pleasant time with Hon. JOHN S. PENDLETON and other Old-Line Whigs of the neighborhood.

General HENNINGSEN is still in Washington, but has little to say in regard to WALKER'S movements. We have intelligence here that a thousand stand of arms, two pieces cannon and a large quantity of ammunition left your port a day or two ago in two lighters—supposed to have been carried to a vessel outside of Sandy Hook, destined for the service of General WALKER. Is the little steamer *Fashion* cruising so near you? *Quien sabe?*

WALKER'S friends here are of opinion that, having found it expedient to land at Greytown, he will not attempt to force his way up the river at present, but will post himself somewhere upon its right bank and await reinforcements or the breaking out of such a revolution in Nicaragua as shall open the country freely to him again. He has with him ample supplies for six months; and it is believed can maintain his position against any force which can be brought against him.

It is asserted with great positiveness, that any attempt to interfere with the landing of his reinforcements will be resisted at every hazard,—WALKER'S determination being to force upon the foreign cruisers who are disposed thus to interfere within the waters of Nicaragua, the responsibility of sinking every man rather than yield. As the landing at San Juan has attracted thither and concentrated all the fleets cruising upon that coast, WALKER'S reinforcements will be apt to seek some other point of landing. I am informed that this contingency was foreseen by WALKER, and that he has made wise provision to meet it.

We have news here that MAGUIRE, DILLAYE and three or four others have called a Mass meeting at Tammany Hall for the 17th inst., to consider and respond to the policy of the National Administration as expressed in the President's Message. As the General Committee the other night, adjourned *sine die* after rescinding the resolutions expelling Messrs. SICKLES and GUNTHER, there is a little curiosity here to know whence the authority for the proposed meeting in Tammany emanated.

It is understood that at the meeting FERNANDO WOOD is to preside, and resolutions are to be passed in favor of the removal of GEORGE SANDERS, BUTTERWORTH, FOWLER, and every other federal office-holder who couldn't approve of WOOD'S "mode of transacting business" as exemplified in the Marvine affair. Any such action as this will assuredly embarrass the President; and Mr. DILLAYE, if he is not careful, will probably learn in due time that Mr. BUCHANAN understands how to get rid of impudent and officious friends.

WM. B. RANKIN, President of the Pennsylvania Keystone Club, well-known in his State as the "Hero of the Williamsport Convention," having got up a meeting of his Club, and passed resolutions reading DOUGLAS, WISE, and a host of other Democrats out of the party, has come on post haste with the resolutions in one hand, and his application for office in the other. Such patriotism is uncommonly common now-a-days.

It is RAND, editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, who has received the great contract for printing Post-office blanks. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Colonel HARRIS, of the *Union* newspaper, was to-day nominated by the Democratic caucus for Senate Printer. Senator DOUGLAS was absent.

A bill will, to-morrow, according to present understanding, be introduced in the Senate, authorizing the issue of Treasury notes. The amount is not yet fixed, but will be sufficiently large to meet the present exigencies of the Treasury. It is supposed that it will pass before the adjournment.

Thirty Protestant clergymen of Washington have tendered their services to conduct the religious exercises at the Capitol.

It is confidently asserted that Hon. R. J. WALKER to-day resigned the Governorship of Kansas.

Nearly a hundred applications have been made by reporters for the Press to the Speaker of the House for accommodations.

The Cabinet is in extraordinary session to-night.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

A resolution was adopted that the Senate will, to-morrow, proceed to the election of a printer.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for all correspondence between the Departments and the present Governor of Kansas, together with all orders and instructions which have been issued to said officer.

Mr. ALLEN submitted a resolution that the Standing Committees be arranged as follows:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward, Foot.

On Finance—Messrs. Hunter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Biggs, Fessenden, Cameron.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Clay, Benjamin, Bigler, Toombs, Reid, Allen, Hamlin.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson of Arkansas, Iverson, Broderick, Wilson, King.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Mallory, Thomson of New-Jersey, Slidell, Allen, Evans, Bell of Tennessee, Hale.

On Judiciary.—Messrs. Bayard, Toombs, Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Collamer, Trumbull.

On Post-Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Yulee, Bigler, Gwin, Fitch, Thomson of New-Jersey, Hale.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Stuart, Johnson, of Arkansas; Pugh, Johnson, of Tennessee; Broderick, Foster and Harlan.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Benjamin, Briggs, Thompson, of Kentucky; Kennedy and Durkee.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Sebastian, Brown, Reid, Fitch, Bell, of Tenn.; Houston and Doolittle.

On Pensions—Messrs. Jones, Thomson of New-Jersey, Clay, Bates, Thompson of Kentucky, King and Foster.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Evans, Bates, Crittenden, Wilson and Durkee.

On Claims—Messrs. Iverson, Mallory, Polk, Clark and Simmons.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, Mason, Johnson of Tennessee, Bigler, Kennedy, Hamlin and Chandler.

On Patents and Patent Office.—Messrs. Reid, Evans, Yulee, Simmons, Trumbull.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Bright, Davis, Douglas, Bayard, Clark.

On Territories.—Messrs. Douglas, Jones, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick, Green, Collamer, Wade.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses.—Messrs. Evans, Wright, Dixon.

On Printing.—Messrs. Johnson, of Arkansas; Fitzpatrick, Fessenden,

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Wright, Bigler, Harlan.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Jones, Brown, Doolittle.

On the Library.—Messrs. Pearce, Bayard, Hunter.

Mr. HAMBLIN regarded the list as unjust, disproportionate and sectional. He thought it high time when the slave power has seized on the judiciary, and when the Supreme Court undertook to decide questions not legitimately before it, that great care should be taken as to the manner in which the Committees of the Senate were constituted, so as to shape the legislation of the country properly.

Mr. DOOLITTLE objected to the arrangements of the Committees, referring especially to the wants of the great Northwest, and the importance of the navigation and commerce of that section of the country.

Mr. CHANDLER read an extract from the *Daily Globe* announcing that a caucus of all parties had agreed to a certain list of committees. He was informed that a Democratic caucus was held and a list of committees made out, leaving certain blanks to be filled in by the Republicans, who saw fit to fill these blanks, under protest. No such general caucus as was announced was held, and no assent was ever given by the Republicans of the Senate to such a formation of Committees as was therein announced.

Mr. PUGH should vote for the list because it had been agreed upon by a regular Democratic caucus, but he concurred with those Senators who had expressed the opinion that the Committees were not fairly formed. He had said so at the proper place and time, and felt bound to repeat it, while placing his vote on record in favor of the list.

Mr. STUART said that he had declined serving on the Committee on Commerce. As that Committee had been alluded to, he thought proper to make this statement.

Mr. BAYARD vindicated the propriety of the formation of the list. It was proper that the dominant party should always retain in their own hands the ascendancy on all the important Committees.

Mr. GWIN alluded to the manner in which the Republicans had arranged the Committees in the House of Representatives when they had the power, as being in an eminent degree sectional and unjust. They could not now with a good grace find fault, for they had always exercised their power with an iron hand whenever they had the opportunity.

Mr. WILSON denied that at the last Congress the Republicans were unjust to the Democrats in the formation of the House Committees.

Mr. GWIN said that he did not refer particularly to the last Congress but to the general practice of that party for many years past.

Mr. WILSON contended that the Democratic Party and the Pro-Slavery Party in this country are one and the same thing, and indulged in some bright visions of the time when the Republicans shall gain the ascendency.

The list was then agreed to by a vote of 30 against 19.

Mr. GREEN proceeded to speak on Kansas affairs. Mr. DOUGLAS' speech, he said, took him by surprise, not only as to its matter, but as to its manner, and it was well calculated to prejudice the question pending before the people of Kansas. He wished to counteract, so far as might be in his power, the impression which had been made by that speech. The real issue now was, Ought Kansas, when her Constitution shall be presented, to be admitted into the Union, or ought the consideration of what the Senator from Illinois calls the "fundamental error of the President," to be regarded as sufficient cause for keeping Kansas out of the Union and keeping up the agitation of this most unfortunate question. The question was not whether we approve or do not approve of all the individual parts of the Lecompton Constitution, as to the provision in reference to the banks, taxations, etc. These are matters with which we have nothing to do, but which are to be left to the people themselves to regulate. The only question for Congress to consider is, does the Constitution embody a republican form of government? Has anybody disputed that proposition and contended to the contrary? Certainly the Senator from Illinois has not done so. There seemed to be a want of clear understanding as to the relation which the Federal Government sustains towards a Territory. The inhabitants of Kansas are a people, and what enabling act is required to impart to them power to propose a change in their form of government? Is an enabling act to give them more political rights or more inalienable rights? That would be a solecism and a contradiction. From these considerations it must be argued that Congress would have no right to refuse to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The people of Kansas never proposed to form a State Government without the consent of Congress. The Convention was held in subordination to the Territorial Government. If admitted into the Union a State Government will take the place of the Territorial Government, and not without. If any attempt were made to subvert the present Government and set up another in opposition to the Federal authority, we could subjugate it, but they do not propose to interfere with the Territorial Government until the assent of Congress is received. There were eight States in the Union which formed Constitutions without enabling acts for admission, two of which the Senator from Illinois, himself, voted for. Florida and California had no enabling act. If Mr. DOUGLAS could vote for these, there could be no reason why he could not vote for the admission of Kansas. The assent of Congress may be given any time. The organic act declares that the people of Kansas shall be perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. That way was to leave it to the action of the Convention, which was under no obligation to submit the Constitution, or any part of it, to the popular vote. They chose to submit the Slavery question, which was the great bone of contention, as a matter of policy and prudence, and not from any legal compulsion whatever. It was his (GREEN'S) opinion that the submission of that question alone was better calculated to get at the real will and judgment of the people than if the whole Constitution had been submitted. It has been also said that the people of Kansas were deceived, and that positive pledges and promises to submit the Constitution had been made and violated. That was a matter about which there has been a great deal of controversy, but as there was no positive evidence of this he did not think it proper to dwell upon it. In conclusion, he urged the importance of deciding the question speedily, so as to put an end to the constant agitation which has so long embittered the feelings of the people in the different sections of the Union. He thought the Constitution met the approbation of a majority of the people of Kansas, and if any of its provisions were obnoxious to them, they would have the power of modifying or changing them at any time.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that he was gratified at the tone and spirit in which the Senator from Missouri had discussed the question, but as that Senator seemed to have misapprehended his (DOUGLAS') position as laid down in his speech delivered the other day, he (DOUGLAS) would make a brief statement on one or two points, in order that the Senate and the country might see what his position really was. First, he did not regard it as a fatal objection that there was no enabling act in advance. Second, he did not take the position that it was a fatal objection that the Constitution was not submitted to the people before it was sent to Congress for acceptance. The position he did assume was, that the regular mode of proceeding is by an enabling act, and that if the Territorial Legislature proceeds to call a Convention, without the consent of Congress to do so, that is irregular, but not so irregular that it necessarily follows that all the proceedings are vitiated. The Convention or any other body of men may send a petition to Congress for a change in the form of their Government, and Congress is at liberty to accept or reject the petition as it pleases. The Lecompton Convention was not an unlawful body and might send a petition, but it was not a Convention authorized to establish or institute a Government for Kansas. Many of the new States had been admitted without an enabling act being first passed by Congress. The schedule said that the Constitution should be submitted to all the people of Kansas for approval or disapproval. No Constitution could be considered as Republican which did not embody the will of the people who are to be governed by it and was not formed by their action. The next question was, what is the best mode of ascertaining that will? He argued with the President that the best mode was to refer it to the people for acceptance or rejection by a fair vote. He (DOUGLAS) could not admit that a Constitution forced upon the people against their will was a Republican Constitution. It was no use to say it was a good Constitution. Congress had no right to cram a good thing down their throats against their will. The question was whether the people shall be permitted to form their own Constitution? The Senator from Missouri urged the importance of terminating this controversy. Now he (DOUGLAS) would do anything that was right, and anything just, in order to terminate it. He would sacrifice everything but principle and honor and country, in order to close this unhappy agitation, but how are we to do it? It must be done upon principles of eternal justice and truth, or it will not stay closed. Congress must terminate it upon the principles of self-government, or they will not have a republican system of government. No system of patching-up, and trickery will settle this question. Instead of having peace, it will only be the beginning of a new controversy. It would be necessary to increase the army and use the military power of the Government, if the majority were to be subjected to the oppression of the minority. He trusted that there would be no outbreak, no violence—but he feared such a result if a majority of the people of Kansas were to be coerced into submission to the will of the minority. The Senator from Missouri had said that they could change the Constitution immediately after they became a State, but he (DOUGLAS) argued on the other hand that it could not be changed until 1864, and then only by a Convention to be called by two-thirds of the Legislature. It was a principle of law, when a constitution provides for its being changed at a particular time and in a particular mode, it excludes all other modes. Any Court in Christendom would thus construe it, and the only other mode of changing their constitution would be by revolution. This scheme, therefore, is a scheme of civil war, and leads directly to war. If he should vote to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, he should feel obliged, in consequence, to increase the army and enforce it at the point of the bayonet. He besought Senators to pause before they committed themselves to such a fatal error. This was not to be regarded as an Administration measure. Every man on the floor of the Senate was at liberty to vote for or against it without surrendering his party ties. The adoption of the measure would not only rend asunder the Democratic Party, but endanger the peace and perpetuity of the Union. The President was a frank man, and he did not believe that the President would ask his party to do that to which he was unwilling to commit himself on paper. He did not believe the President would ask Senators to run their necks into the halter of disunion or civil war, before he was ready to take the lead and point out the way. Then let us restore peace to the country by ignoring these irregular Conventions at Lecompton and Topeka, and authorize the people to go forward and form a Constitution and State government for themselves. That, he (DOUGLAS) believed, would restore quiet in ninety days.

Mr. GREEN responded, denying that the people of Kansas would be compelled to retain their present Constitution unchanged until 1864, and argued that a Convention could be called at any time, to make such a change as a majority of the people might desire.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed until Monday. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The House met in the new hall.

A communication was received from the clergymen of Washington, tendering their services to open the daily sessions with prayer.

Amid much confusion, the members proceeded to select their seats by lottery.

Mr. JONES, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the payment of the invalid and other pensions.

Memorials were presented from Messrs. BROOKS and WHITE, of Baltimore, contesting the seats of Messrs. DAVIS and HARRIS, and were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Printing Committee reported in favor of printing 20,000 extra copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, said he heartily concurred with the views of the Message, in almost every sentence, except that part relative to Kansas. In his judgment, contrary to the opinion of the President, there will be no peace if Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution. Expediency is a dangerous doctrine, when brought in contact with principle. There can be no peace when the rights of the people are jeoparded. He did not agree with the old theologian, that in order to be saved we must be damned. His pledge to his constituents was to stand on the doctrine of submission of the entire Constitution to the people. This is of the highest concern, and is essential to self-government. It has its foundation in the Cincinnati platform, in the President's inaugural, in Governor WALKER'S acceptance, in the President's letter to the Connecticut Clergymen, in the instructions he sent to Governor WALKER, and in his annual message. All came here as record-evidence and show the pledges which have been given to the people of Kansas that they should have the whole Constitution submitted to them. He would ask the House why the traitorous Catilines of Kansas should therefore attempt to subjugate the people's will to their own. Having given these pledges it would be a breach of faith and a gross dereliction of duty to disregard them. The movement at Lecompton was an attempt to carry out the Slavery principle, and by pretended submission to force the Constitution on the unwilling people, for in any event it could not be rejected. This sort of juggle would not do. The right of self-government was higher and dearer than all Cabinets and Presidents. There was no power, according to JEFFERSON and BUCHANAN, for the Territorial Legislature to call into being a Convention to supersede the Territorial Government. Without the consent of the people the Constitution would be a putrescence and should never be dragged into Congress for grave deliberation. It would be a Congressional intervention in their domestic affairs. The people of the Northwest cared not what would be the result as to Kansas' domestic institutions. He would vote for her admission as a Slave State if the will of the people be made clearly to appear. He referred to what he characterized as a fraud in the appointment of representatives, and mentioned in this connection, as an example, the Oxford Precinct. The Constitution was not Republican in form; it prohibited alteration or amendment until 1864. If there is any change, it must be by civil war, for blood must ever track the steps of wrong. He earnestly protested against the Constitution, because it was against the principle of self-government. It must be submitted entire to the approval of the whole people. In conclusion, he gave notice of his intention to submit a proposition to take a popular vote upon the subject.

Mr. HUGHES rose to express his surprise and regret that the gentleman should have chosen this occasion to precipitate such a debate on the House. There are those who believe the Administration are in trouble, and that clouds are gathering round the Democratic Party. He, therefore, humbly conceived that the friends of the Administration and the members of the Democratic Party should not be the first to sound the alarm. There was no question before the House as to whether Kansas should be admitted as a Free or a Slave State, and hence the time and occasion for the speech were against the gentleman. It was unexpected, for he believed we had no Presidential candidates in this body. Allusion had been made to a distinguished Senator's position, but it might be well, perhaps, for that Senator to look to his laurels and honor. He understood Mr. COX to say, with emphasis, that at the last Presidential election the people of Ohio decided that the Constitution of Kansas, whatever it might be, should be submitted to a vote of the people. He apprehended that no such issue would be presented in Ohio, nor in Indiana. The gentleman from Ohio would recollect that the term "Popular sovereignty" was not understood till after the Presidential election, [laughter,] and until the decision in the Dred Scott case it was not understood in all sections alike, and not understood in the sense in which Mr. COX seemed to understand it. Perhaps the gentleman from Ohio does not intend to stand by the President. If he (HUGHES) found himself compelled to separate himself from the Democratic Party and Administration, he should go with them to the last moment. He should not be the first to leave the ship. Where would the gentleman go to carry out the doctrine of "popular sovereignty?"

Mr. COX replied that he would go to the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, the President's Inaugural and annual Message, and his instructions to Gov. WALKER. He would stand on the wreck, and would not be driven off by any little scornful indignation.

Mr. HUGHES replied that it was far from him to treat the gentleman with scorn. He looked on his argumen with sorrow and regret. But where would he go to get the Popular Sovereignty that the people should vote on the whole Constitution. Would he go with those who attempt to enforce the Topeka Constitution?—

Mr. COX (Interrupting)—I will not go there.

Mr. HUGHES—The gentleman says in effect he will form a party for himself. It is unfortunate that some people are not sufficiently important to build up a new party, or sufficiently humble to follow in the footsteps of one already organized. [Laughter.] He wanted gentlemen to show their hands on this question.

The resolution of the Printing Committee was adopted; also a resolution to print 16,000 copies of the financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, made an ineffectual effort to introduce a joint resolution for the payment of arrearages of salaries of members at the commencement of the session, instead of at the end.

A resolution was adopted instructing a Select Committee to inquire and report what additional number of messengers and pages are rendered necessary by the removal to the new hall, and what arrangements are necessary to accommodate reporters, and promote the comfort of members. Adjourned.

Washington Art Association.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The address before the Washington Art Association, last evening, by Hon. J. R. TYSON, was an eloquent and beautiful production, and was heard by the *élite* of the city, in Corcoran Hall, in which building the Exhibition of Art was thrown open to the public at the conclusion of the address.

Mr. TYSON commenced by alluding to the discouraging circumstances under which the Washington Art Association had entered upon their present enterprise. A fortitude deserving success, or indeed the ardor which commands it, was requisite. The minds of men are attuned to an appreciation of the beautiful in art in the seasons of repose which prosperity secures; but the blossoms of elegance are chilled by the frost of adversity. The effort to impress the purposes of this Association upon the attention of the country at this period of financial gloom, is worthy the heroic spirit of the masters of the pencil and the chisel, as well as of song, who have lived and died for the glory of their professions.

The speaker extolled the patriotic purpose of making a repository of Art for the genius of the country, in its national metropolis, amidst the memorials of our greatness, whither the home student and the foreign tourist repair for glimpses of the taste and intellect of the nation. Here all the peculiarities of our people are exhibited, here Art is diversified by the variety of climate, and the marrying conditions of society, and here an impartial and cultivated judgment should express in candid criticism its chastening and improving verdict.

Mr. TYSON assumed that every citizen desired that the National Capital should reveal the evidences of a high civilization, and would feel a just pride in realizing that the grace and beauty surrounding him were the achievements of his own countrymen. In all ages the artist has been cherished by his own Government, or by its Sovereign, princes, and nobles. Without such aids the fine arts have ever languished. But we have no imperial or patrician rank, no law of primogeniture, no permanent class to whom the artist may look for patronage. The fostering aid of a legislature, and the appreciation of a schooled and reading public are his only resources, and he must turn to these in competition with the demands for the development of vast and unexplored physical resources.

Practical knowledge, the colossal machinery of Government, and the ordinary industrial pursuits, absorb so much of the devotion challenged for the beauties of Art, that we may even wonder at the efforts of taste we behold in decoration, architecture, landscape-gardening, statuary and painting, for it requires the coöperation of artificial convenience and mental culture with wealth, luxury and leisure to excite the poetic sentiment essential to the general appreciation of artistic geniuus in its higher manifestations.

These truths were eloquently sustained by parallels derived from the history of ancient Greece and Rome, and the prosperity of Art in modern Rome. The deficiencies of practical England with respect to the fine arts were dwelt upon, and a beautiful tribute was rendered to the brief catalogue of artists who have adorned the annals of this land of high achievement and practical wisdom—whose genius has illumed science and literature, and from whom we have received better lessons and qualities than Italy could have afforded us.

In America the native taste has been quickened by cultivation, and private wealth has been liberal to Art. But the number of persons of elegant taste and leisure is small; few models of excellence exist; no standard of taste prevails, and the merits of a candidate are often decided by caprice, whim, partiality or illnature. This the artist sustains in his unaided struggles, and with a mind ill fortified by discipline to endure it. A mind dwelling upon beauty in its varied forms hence contracts a disgust for every-day existence, and acquires a taste for factitious elegance incompatible with the struggle for bread, and prosperity is rarely attained until the lengthened shadows of life announce its decline.

The speaker maintained that they err who suppose that the artist has but few subjects of study in this country. Of superior specimens of Art we have enough to restrain the license and rectify the errors of genius, without repressing its originality. The eventful history and the majestic scenery of our country should afford ample inspiration. With themes so novel and suggestive, painting and sculpture may here form a school free from subjection to foreign ideas. The independent spirit of BENJAMIN WEST, an American artist, led him to the practical adoption of a conception that inaugurated a new era of Art in England.

After the recital of numerous historic instances and of some of them of a ludicrous character, illustrative of the unequal conflict of merit and rank in Europe, Mr. TYSON said that it is merit which here commands the avenues to distinction, rank and fame. Where nature has done her part, diligence and labor will do the rest. He also descanted upon the practice of visiting Italy to acquire the arts, and with them the frivolities and vices of that artificial land—an experience which he did not regard as necessary for those whom nature had favored, quoting the couplet:

"How much a fool who has been sent to Rome
Exceeds a fool who has been kept at home."

But diligence as well as genious must combine with a benignant nature to produce a great artist. "No day without a line" was the maxim by which APPELLES rose.

The imitation of nature, transferring not merely the lineaments but the expressive life and soul, is no mean achievement; but the pencil may combine objects in action and so dispose the parts as to evolve the complications of an intricate narrative; or it may create scenes beyond the effect of language. Thus the sculptor or painter is essentially a poet, and capable of uttering the most pungent satire, the most delicate irony, the severest libel, or the highest praise. It is also within his compass to depict the grandest conceptions of the human mind in corresponding proportions of beauty and majesty, and to reveal them in fearful aspects of terror and sublimity.

The speaker, after paying a merited tribute to COPLEY and ALLSTON, entered upon a vindication of BENJAMIN WEST, and pointed out the political influences which led to his disparagement in England. He dwelt with emphasis upon the merits of this painter, whose simple monument he had seen in Saint Paul's Cathedral in London, with its meagre inscription. WEST had sat for many years on the throne of British Art, but while the marble which covers his ashes has no soothing word of regret or commendation, the monuments of artists around him are loud in eulogy. But marvelous changes had taken place in the sentiment of England, between the period when WEST was received with honor, before our Revolution, and that of his death, after our Independence; yet, it is still more marvelous that American writers and American opinion were even under the slavish influence of the British press. The mists of prejudices, however, have passed away in both countries, and both countries rejoice in his fame.

A brief account of the character and excellence of some of the paintings of WEST was given, but the speaker dwelt chiefly upon his transcendent composition of "Death on the Pale Horse." The difficulties over which this great artist triumphed; his life of moral and religious purity; his manners as a polished gentleman; his cordiality of feeling and generosity, were eloquently presented for approval and emulation. The audience, and especially the artists among them, were pointedly informed that he was a stranger to professional jealousy; that he assisted the meritorious; that the state of Art in his own country lay near his heart, and that the formation of an Academy of Art in Philadelphia engaged his countenance and sympathy.

Mr. TYSON, in conclusion, earnestly commended the example of this distinguished man in all these characteristics to the study and imitation of American artists; and said that it was to be hoped that the influences of an institution like this might concentrate the scattered rays of the talents of his countrymen, and that whether called upon in the beautiful province of statuary, or the lofty fields of pictorial art, its judgments might be impartially pronounced, and its rewards faithfully distributed.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Nos. 4 and 9.—Arguments for plaintiffs in the first case concluded.

No. 10.—George Law, representing the Mail Steamship Company, *vs.* Charles Hill et al., owners of the ship *Ocean Queen*. The appeal was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, there being no final decree in the case.

No. 12.—The Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Christ's Church, Philadelphia, in trust for the Hospital, *vs.* the County of Philadelphia.—Cause submitted on the record and printed argument.

No. 15.—James R. Jones et al. *vs.* Catherine McMasters, by her next friend, Manuel Ybarbo.—Argument for plaintiffs commenced.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Line.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The land line of the Newfoundland Telegraph has been interrupted since Monday, the 7th inst., and is still out of order, in consequence of a recent flood in one or two rivers, where the posts and wires were swept off, and as yet no means has been devised to stretch a new wire across the swollen streams. Arrangements, however, are in progress to prevent a recurrence of the present trouble.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 16—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool 5th inst. The weather is clear and calm.

The Weather at the East.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The weather is mild, and much snow is falling.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The weather here is hazy and moderate.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The weather is mild, and snow is falling.

MONTREAL, Canada, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

It is snowing hard here this morning.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Snow is falling fast here this morning.

EXETER AND KEENE, N. H., Wednesday, Dec. 16.

It is snowing here to-day.

Departure of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The Cunard steamship *America* sailed, at noon, with 58 passengers for Liverpool and 21 for Halifax, and about $1,024,400 in specie.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education held their regular meeting last night, the President, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. WATERBURY, the Commissioners appointed last Winter, by the Governor of the State, to examine the school system of this City, being present, were invited to seats in the Chamber.

Commissioner HOOPER objected to a passage in the minutes, referring to the establishment of heads of departments in the Free Academy, consequent on the failure on the part of the Board to adopt an amendment of Mr. BENEDICT'S, to reject the proposed alteration in the organization of the government of that institution. Mr. HOOPER contended that Mr. BENEDICT'S amendment had been carried, and severely censured the Clerk for the alleged mistake. He moved that the matter be referred to a Special Committee, by whom the vote should be collected.

After further discussion, the President ruled the motion to be out of order, and the minutes were adopted as they stood. The annual reports of the Inspectors from the Sixth and Sixteenth Wards were presented. The former is represented as being in a deplorable condition, and the latter entirely inadequate in point of room, for the accommodation of the pupils in attendance.

The elaborate report of Mr. RANDALL, City Superintendent, on the schools of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Wards, represented those institutions as being in a prosperous condition, both as to the number of pupils in attendance and their educational progress. This was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Finance Commissioners, to whom was referred the estimate of the Board for expenditures for 1858, according to the requirements of the 25th section of the Charter of 1857, reported that after due examination, they found the following facts to exist:

The number of scholars taught in the public schools of the City for the year preceding, as prescribed by the School Act, was 135,722.

This number of scholars at $4 each, authorizing a levy for school-purposes, as provided by the 16th section of the School Act of 1851, gave the sum of $542,888.

The 15th section of the same act provided that the Board of Supervisors should annually raise by tax a sum of money equal to the amount apportioned to the County of New-York for the support of the Common Schools therein.

This amount is as follows:

From the U.S. Dep. and Com. School Fund	$60,544 40
Three-fourths mill tax Fund	125,345 06
Total	$212,889 55

The same section, also, provides that there shall be raised a sum equal to one-twentieth of one per cent. of the value of the real and personal property in the said City.

The valuation for the year 1857 is	$520,545,282 30
One-twentieth of one per cent. on this sum is	260,272 64

The whole amount thus authorized to be raised by the Supervisors, for the support of the common schools in this City, is, then, as follows:

By the 15th section, from apportionment	$212,889 55
By the 15th section, from 1-20th of 1 per ct.	260,272 64
By the 16th section, from $4 per scholar	542,880 00
Total	$1,016,050 19
The estimate of the Board of Education calls for	1,126,013 00
Making an excess of	$109,962 81

In addition, they also call for $125,000, for a deficiency of the school money of the year 1854.

The Board of Finance object to the general estimate for the year 1858, and return the estimate to the Board of Education to be corrected in the matter of the excess of $109,962 81 over the sum authorized by law.

They also object to the item of $125,000 for arrearages of 1854, on the ground that there cannot be levied in the year 1858, a sum exceeding $4 per scholar, as previously stated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[illegible], Comptroller.
[illegible], Pres't. Board of Aldermen.
J. S. PHILLIPS, Pres't. Board of Councilmen.

On motion of Mr. WATERBURY, the above report was referred to the Finance Committee, and made the special order for next Wednesday evening.

After a tedious debate on the question as to the propriety of paying $36 for bouquets bestowed on the lady graduates of the Normal School at the last graduating examination, the Board authorized the President to sign the bill for the sum.

Several other bills, among them one of $24 for draping one of the Ward schools in mourning, on the death of a School Inspector, were approved by the Board, and ordered to be paid.

The Executive Committee submitted a report, accompanied by a proposition in favor of erecting a new office, viz.: Superintendent of Evening Schools.

This elicited considerable discussion. Eventually the matter was laid upon the table, by a vote 17 to 10.

The Normal School Committee reported in favor of the dismissal of Miss ELIZABETH ELTING, of the Eleventh Ward, and Miss HETTY L. BOARD, of the Sixteenth, for persistent and obstinate non-attendance at Normal School.

One of the Commissioners regretted that twenty or thirty more of the Eleventh Ward teachers were not subjected to a penalty similar to that proposed in the present case.

The resolution to dismiss was unanimously adopted.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of paying $199 75 for a tower clock for the school in Chrystie-street. Adopted by a vote of 14 to 9.

After receiving and disposing of several reports and resolutions of a routine description, the Board adjourned.

The Cattle Show.

The Cattle Show of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, which opened Tuesday morning, is not a very large one, but some fine specimens are on exhibition there, and constant additions are made. To-day the Llamas or Alpaca Sheep, whose arrival at this port we announced yesterday, will be exhibited at the Palace. They are forty-two in number, and are the property of EUGENE KOEHN, a French Naturalist. They do not by any means come under the denomination "fat cattle;" their recent sea-voyage has reduced them to mere skeletons, and unless measures are speedily taken to recruit them it is feared that many of them will die. They will be ready for exhibition this morning at 9 o'clock. Since their arrival on Tuesday, they have been at Bull's Head, Twenty-fourth-street.

We give below a list of the cattle and poultry; they are divided into separate lots as follows:

No. 1. One pair of 4 year-old Durham Steers, exhibited by CHAS. G. TERD, Somers, Westchester Co., N. Y. Weight at home, 4,75[illegible] pounds.; present weight, 4,580 pounds.

No. 2. Not filled.

No. 3. One pair of stall-fed cattle exhibited by THOS. WEEKES, Dutchess County.

No. 4. A Devon Bull, exhibited by BENJAMIN WHITLOCK, West Farms, N. Y.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 15, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. For the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2100	2328	12	211	1199	3706
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	55	54	51	4044	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	237	69	167	3143	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	52	74	62	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2100	2972	209	491	8386	3706
Last week	1600	2649	173	480	7788	7309

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 3,543

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	662	.....	.....	.....	2106
Hudson River Railroad	735	.....	.....	.....	800
Hudson River Boats	377	.....	.....	300	800
Harlem Railroad	554	12	211	899	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is a report of the Live Stock receipts over the New-York and Erie Railroad destined for New-York for the week ending this morning.

Cattle	1,312	Horses	—
Sheep	1,639	Lambs	22
Hogs	11,191	Calves	164

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	330	Missouri	—
New-York	1,055	Pennsylvania	35
Illinois	377	Texas	50
Kentucky	260	Connecticut	60
Indiana	196	Michigan	—
Virginia	35	New-Jersey	15
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are ¼c.@½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	10¾c.@10¾c.	10¾c.@10¾c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9¼c.	9c. @ 9¼c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@ 8c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	6¾c.@ 7c.	7c. @ 7¼c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9½c.	8c. @ 9½c.
Average of all sales	8¼c.@ 8½c.	8¾c.@ —

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@10½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Though the total receipts for the week exceed those of last week by only 323, there were some 500 more offered this morning at Forty-fourth-street than were there last Wednesday morning, and the transactions of the day proved that there is an excess of nearly 500 over the requirements of the market—at least there were 400 to 500 unsold this evening at sundown. Fresh Pork at very low prices, and an abundance of Poultry and dressed meats of various kinds, offered freely in the markets, greatly diminish the demand for Beef Cattle. This will be the case for two weeks or so yet, or until after the holidays....About one-half the Cattle brought in are credited to this State; Ohio and Illinois contribute about one-sixth each.... The general quality of the stock to-day was a little better than last week, though a large proportion were coarse, heavy oxen ...Sales were made yesterday at about last week's figures—perhaps a trifle higher—and a few of the best animals were thus sold this morning, but a gradual decline was experienced as the day wore away, and after noon the sales were fully ½c. below the average of last Wednesday....Only about 150 head went East from Albany this week....Some 600 fine Kentucky cattle are reported to be on the way here, designed for the market of Christmas week. With the usual receipts from other sources there is a probability of a full supply for a week specially dedicated to poultry consumption.

FAT CATTLE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The only extra Beeves brought in this week were taken to the Crystal Palace, where there was an attempt to hold a show of Fat Cattle, under the auspices of the American Institute. The show was rather meagre, however, there being only half a dozen or so of noteworthy animals, with ten or twelve others put in by way of contrast. Of the former, J. VAN ALSTYNE, of Columbus County, N. Y., exhibited a splendid pair of four-year-old Durhams. C. G. TEED contributed a pair of four-year-old Kentucky-bred Durhams, but fed for a year past by the present owner, on his farm in Westchester County. They weighed 4,600 lbs. gross, and were really fine animals. Perhaps the fattest animals were another pair of Kentucky Durhams, four-year-olds, exhibited by THOMAS WHEELER, which he has been feeding since last April. They weighed 4,480 lbs. gross. L. VAN VLEIT exhibited a pair, a cross of Devons, with the native breed. These weighed 4,600 lbs., and were a noble pair. They were held at $400.

The table below and the special notes following will give the derivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street, with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
20	N. Y.	C. Benjamin	Owner.
40	N. Y.	H. Hurd	Owner.
60	Conn.	L. Beers	Owner.
35	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
90	Ohio.	Wm. Round	Owner.
50	Texas	J. T. Alexander	D. Barnes.
75	Ill.	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
96	Ohio.	J. McConnell	T. White & Son.
113	Ky.	M. H. Parker	T. Wheeler.
93	Ohio.	J. Emerson	T. Wheeler.
112	Ill.	S. B. Richardson	Budlong & Eastman.
58	Ohio.	E. W. Gwynne	Richardson & Murray
34	N. Y.	C. G. Teed	C. G. Teed.
34	N. Y.	Several Owners	Owner.
83	Penn.	Boyd & McMillan	S. Smith.
36	N. Y.	E. H. Shepard	Beach & Bray.
38	N. Y.	Farmers	Owner.
34	Ohio.	J. Flynn	Mead & Holcomb.
22	N. Y.	T. Wheeler	Owner.
22	N. Y.	W. Sherman	Owner.
33	N. Y.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
17	N. Y.	A. Ayrault	Owner.
71	Ill.	Heath, Dresser & Co	Geo. Ayrault.
83	Ind.	J. B. Loder	Geo. Ayrault.
160	N. Y.	Vail and others	C. W. Conger.
20	N. Y.	R. Smith	Vail & Carey.
20	N. Y.	Shuster & Seigle	T. Vail.
46	N. Y.	A. H. Gurney	Owners.
19	N. Y.	A. E. Emmons	W. H. Gurney.
28	N. Y.	T. H. Humes	Owner.
19	Ohio.	C. Dresser	Owner.
11	Ill.	E. Nichols	Badlong & Eastman.
80	Ky.	J. Wilson	Martin & Valentine.
36	Va.	I. Pill	B. Bartram.
76	N. Y.	Westheimer & Brother	J. H. Williams.
51	Ind.	J. McCollum	Owners.
67	Ky.	I. Van Meter	Allerton & Myers.
51	Ill.	E. Nichols	J. A. Merritt.
52	N. Y.	D. McElwee	Owner.

J. MCCONNELL forwarded 96 fine Ohio steers, in very good flesh, rated 700 lbs. net. T. WHITE & SON were selling them at 9c.@10c.

J. T. ALEXANDER contributed 50 Texas bullocks, which were a hard lot for Texas even, although fed nearly a year in Illinois. S. ULERY was trying to get $50 to $60 each, or 7c.@8c. ₱ lb. ALEXANDER had in addition, 75 common to medium Illinois cattle, which were bringing 8c.@9c., very few 10c.

M. H. PARKER contributed 113 fair Kentucky steers, estimated at 675 lbs. net. T. WHEELER was getting about 9c. for them. WHEELER was also selling 22 of his own Dutchess County cattle of better quality, at 10c.@10¾c.,—one pair brought near 11c.

S. B. RICHARDSON brought in 112 Illinois steers, weighing at home 1,504 lbs. gross. They were an even lot, and in good flesh. RICHARDSON wholesaled 56 at $65, or about 9½c. ₱ lb. R. MURRAY was selling the balance at a little higher figures.

GEORGE SAGE sold at Bergen 112 cattle of various grades at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb., or $5 more ₱ head than similar cattle were bringing here to-day.

J. B. LODER contributed 53 rather common Indiana cattle, rated 625 lbs. net. They were light steers, selling by C. W. CONGER, at 8c.@9¼c. CONGER had 10 of his own Dutchess County cattle of better quality, for which he was getting 10c.

VAIL & CAREY were selling, on their own account, 60 Dutchess County cattle, some very good, and others only passable. They were getting 8¾c.@9c., and for a very few 10c. ₱ lb.

GEO. AYRAULT was selling 17 Livingston County, N. Y., steers, raised and fed by A. AYRAULT. They were a very fine lot, estimated 900 lbs. net. They brought 10¾c.@11c., according to the seller's estimate—others think not quite so much. One pair sold for $215, and six brought $99 each. AYRAULT was also selling 71 of HEATH & DRESSER'S Illinois cattle, at 9c.@9¼c. These were of medium quality.

E. W. GWYNNE contributed 58 medium to good Ohio Steers, rated 750 lbs. net. C. G. TEED was getting 9c.@10c. for them—10½c. for a few.

C. BENJAMIN sold a small lot of his own Columbia County cattle, mostly rather coarse oxen, at 8c.@9c. —a few at 10c. ₱ lb.

H. HURD had 40 State Cattle, mostly large oxen, some of which were pretty coarse, others very good. He was getting 9c.@10½c.

J. EMERSON forwarded a nice lot of 93 Steers, fed by J. A. MCLANE, of Champagne County, Ohio. They came through in very good order, and rated here at 700 lbs. net. BUDLONG & EASTMAN found no difficulty in getting 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. for these.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

With a larger number offered than for several weeks past, the demand for good Cows is scarcely supplied. There is an increasing inquiry after such, and sales are readily made, at good prices, as fast as they arrive.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 12 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. A short supply, with a demand for good fresh Cows. Such sell as fast as they arrive.

BROWNING reports receipts of 54 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50 @$65 for extras. The market is fully supplied, and sales slow.

CHAMBERLIN reports 69 Milch Cows, selling at $20@ $35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 74 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. More cows are offered at this market than are wanted at present. Prices are unchanged.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

There is very little change in these markets. The stock has been an improvement upon last week, although there are plenty of "kittens" still offered. Good Calves bring 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb., live weight.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 211 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. for good animals. "Bobs" are plenty, at $1 25@$1 50 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 51 Veal Calves, selling generally at 4½c.@6½c. A few extras bring 7c. There has been a fair supply of good calves, which have mostly found a ready market.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 51 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c.

O'BRIEN reports 62 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c. @7c. A portion of them have been very good, while there are plenty bobs at $1 50@$2 ₱ head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

There is an improvement in the Sheep market, both in quality of stock and ready sales, at a slight advance in price. A few fat Christmas Sheep were sold as high as $11 each, and others are now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. Some of the fine wooled Nankin breed are also there, not as fat Sheep, however. Their wool is very long and fine.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,199 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb., dressed weight. A few of the best animals brought 10c. Good animals bring $4@$4 50 ₱ head. We noticed one lot of large Sheep at $5. The stock is better than last week and brings 25c. ₱ head more.

BOWLES & STEPHENSON report sales at ALLERTON'S of

104 Sheep at	$260 00	9 Sheep at	$24 75
25 Sheep	67 50	25 Sheep	100 00
15 Sheep	37 50	10 Sheep	33 00
99 Sheep	272 50	12 Sheep	76 00
43 Sheep	99 20	90 Sheep	450 00
45 Sheep	75 00	6 Sheep	16 00

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,044 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 7c.@9c., ₱ lb., net weight. Some of the poorer animals bring no more than 4c.@6c. and a few extra sell for 10c. ₱ lb. Stock has been selling better than last week, and the pens have mostly been emptied each day. About 700 arrived this morning for to-day's sales. Prices have improved about 25c. ₱ head. A few very extra Sheep brought $10@$11 each.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,143 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5 50 ₱ head.

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending Dec. 15:

McGRAW & REED report sales of

20 Sheep at	$65 00	6 Sheep at	$67 00
10 Sheep at	35 00	2 Sheep at	17 00
20 Sheep at	227 00	27 Sheep at	87 75
6 Sheep at	66 00	30 Sheep at	93 75

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of

5 Sheep at	$25 00	72 Sheep at	$162 00
65 Sheep at	308 12	424 Sheep at	1305 92
35 Sheep at	107 19		

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

73 Sheep at	$220 00	140 Sheep at	$489 50
52 Sheep at	123 50	140 Sheep at	440 12
154 Sheep at	528 00		

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Arrivals have not been as free during the past week as previous, and prices have advanced. There is a good supply, however, unsold, and buyers are rather holding back.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 3,706 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 5c.@5¼c. gross, or 6c.@6¾c. net, for fat corn-fed Hogs. The market is still fully supplied.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live.....5c.@5¼c. | Dressed.....6¼c.@6¾c.

DISTILLERY.

Live.....4¾c.@5c. | Dressed.....5¾c.@5¾c.

Arrivals large, with a dull market.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

Heavy Western Corn Hogs	Gross. 5¼@5¾	Net. 6¼@6¾
Light	5 @5¼	6¼@6¾
Distillery	4¼@4¾	5¼@5¾

Stock Hogs, no sale.

Arrivals are active, and buyers are holding off, expecting a small decline in prices. A large number of hogs in the market unsold.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The Potato trade is quite active during the mild weather, and a limited stock is being laid in by those who omitted it in the early part of the season, from the unsettled state of the markets and the difficulty of obtaining sound lots. The canals now being closed, future supplies will mainly come by Eastern and Nova Scotia vessels. There is a fair stock on hand in the City, although held firm at former high prices.

Apples are quite abundant, now that the Winter supply is all in. Holders of large lots express some fears of their rotting during the warm, damp weather now prevailing, and are the more willing to effect sales. Large amounts are being bought up for the Massachusetts markets, which rely mainly upon New-York for their Winter Apples this year.

Cabbages are abundant, the open weather, and a little scercity during the cold snap, inducing many who had buried them for Winter, to throw them into the market. This has been done in such quantities as to depress the prices.

The Butter trade is quiet at former quotations. There is a moderate shipping demand, and a good stock now in the City for contingencies. An unusually large proportion of this season's Butter is poor, and for this reason finds a dull market at reduced prices. Let the senders of such bear in mind that they might as well receive 23c.@25c. ₱ lb. for their dairies as 13c.@15c. A little extra care in making and packing is all that is wanting.

Fresh Eggs are scarce and command higher prices. Limed are plenty but gradually advancing. The trade is brisk in view of the approaching holidays.

Poultry and wild game are plenty, slightly depressing the market. Much of that arriving from the West comes in poor order. We would suggest *three* improvements. 1. Have them well fatted. 2. Kill and dress them neatly, say twenty-four hours after feeding, that no decomposing grain disfigure their crops. Better leave their heads on, but if removed, draw and tie the skin over the cut portion to prevent staining with blood. 3. Pack well, using clean straw liberally in the bottom, between the layers and above, so that the cover will require pressure to get it in its place. Let the packages be of medium size—not over 200 lbs. each—and plainly marked, with an invoice inside. Much of that now arriving is badly chafed for want of good packing.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	$2 25	@$2 37
Potatoes—West'n, N.Y., Mercer, ₱ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl	—	@ 2 25
Potatoes—California, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 25
Potatoes—Round Red, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ 2 75
Potatoes—Carters, Lowland, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 25
Potatoes—Carters, Upland, ₱ bbl	2 75	@ 3 50
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₱ bushel	90	@ 95
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl	—	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl	4 00	@ 4 25
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl	1 37	@ —
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 37
Beets—₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Carrots—₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Parsnips—₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Salsify—₱ dozen bunches	1 25	@ 1 50
Cranberries—Common, ₱ bbl	75	@ 1 00
Cranberries—Extra, ₱ bbl	5 50	@ 7 50
Chestnuts—₱ bushel	8 00	@ 9 00
Hickory Nuts—₱ bushel	3 00	@ 3 50
Peanuts—Va., ₱ bushel	2 00	@ —
Peanuts—Wilmington, ₱ bushel	70	@ 90
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Apples—Spitzenberg, ₱ bbl	—	@ 3 00
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl	3 50	@ —
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Taiman Sweets, ₱ bbl	4 00	@ 5 00
Apples—Dried Southern, ₱ lb	3 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Dried Northern, ₱ lb	7	@ 7½
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb	8	@ 8¼
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl	16	@ —
Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl	75	@ 87
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₱ 100	62	@ 75
Squashes—Marrow, ₱ bbl	10 00	@18 00
Cabbages—₱ 100	1 75	@ 2 25
Cabbages—Red, ₱ doz	2 50	@ 4 00
Cauliflower—Common, ₱ doz	62	@ 87
Sea Kale—₱ dozen	75	@ 1 25
Spinach—₱ bbl	31	@ 38
Leeks—₱ 100	75	@ 1 00
Celery—₱ doz	4 00	@ 5 00
Garlic—₱ 100	75	@ 1 00
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb	5 00	@ 5 50
Butter—State, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Lard—In bbls	12	@ 14
Lard—Kegs	10	@ 10¾
Cheese—₱ lb	11	@ 12
Eggs—Fresh, State, ₱ doz	6	@ 8¾
Eggs—Limed, ₱ doz	23	@ 24
Fowls—Western, ₱ lb	17¾	@ 18
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb	7	@ 9
Chickens—₱ lb	12	@ 14
Chickens—Western, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Chickens—Roast, ₱ pair	8	@ 10
Ducks—₱ pair	62	@ 75
Ducks—₱ lb	75	@ 1 00
Ducks—Canvass Back, ₱ pair	11	@ 13
Ducks—Red Heads, ₱ pair	1 50	@ 2 00
Ducks—Brant, ₱ pair	88	@ 1 12
Ducks—Broad Bill, ₱ pair	75	@ 1 00
Ducks—Teal, ₱ pair	38	@ 50
Ducks—Dippers, ₱ pair	38	@ 50
Turkeys—₱ lb	25	@ 31
Turkeys—Western, ₱ lb	11	@ 14
Geese—Each	8	@ 10
Geese—Western, ₱ lb	75	@ 1 12
Guinea Fowls—₱ pair	6	@ 8
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ₱ doz	56	@ 62
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz	1 50	@ 1 75
Woodcocks—₱ doz	1 50	@ 1 63
Partridge—₱ pair	5 00	@ —
Grouse—₱ pair	83	@ 75
Prairie Hens—₱ pair	1 00	@ 1 25
Quails—each	1 00	@ 1 25
Roasting Pigs	25	@ 31
Rabbits—Each	1 25	@ 2 00
Hares—Each	10	@ 15
Squirrels—Each	10	@ 15
Venison—Saddle, ₱ lb	3	@ 4
Venison—Carcass, ₱ lb	11	@ 13
Bear Meat—Carcass, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
	16	@ 20

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 15,634 bbls. Flour; 9,626 bushels Wheat; 25,852 bushels Corn, and 55 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are more active, but at irregular prices. Sales 220 bbls., including Pearls @$5 75@$6; Pots, at $6, and Canadian Pots at $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,665 bbls., including 911 bbls. Pearls, and 754 bbls. Pots.

BARK—70 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron Bark were sold in Philadelphia during the week ending to-day, at $26 ₱ ton.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 27½c.@28½c., cash. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The demand is limited, at our quotations, Patent Sperm, 50c.; Plain Sperm, 40c.; Steric, 27c.@28c.; Adamantine, 19c.@21c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Foreign is in moderate request and Anthracite is selling to a fair extent, at prices within our range: Liverpool Cannel, $10 25@$10 50; Liverpool Orrel, $8@$8 50 ₱ chaldron; Nova Scotia, $5 50; and Anthracite, at $5 50@$6 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. HOFFMAN & Co. sold by auction, to-day, 9,530 tons of Scranton Coal, including 1,450 tons large egg at $3 62½; 350 tons small egg, at $3 75; 4,100 tons Lump at $3 50 @$3 75; 2,000 ons Chestnut at $2 87½; 1,100 tons Steamboat, at $3 37@$3 50; and 530 tons Store, at $4 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Para, in bond, 16c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in active request, to-day, and we have to report sales of 700 pkgs. Java at 15½c.@ 16c.; 2,500 bags Rio at 9c.@10¾c.; 3,132 bags Rio, (by auction,) at 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb., averaging $8 95 ₱ 100 lbs., and indicating a slight advance on previous auction prices; 100 bags Ceylon at 13c.; and 50 bags Bahia at 9c. ₱ lb. We quote, Java, 15¾c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10c.@12c.; Rio, 8¾c.@10¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, Laguayra at 11c.@12c., and Bahia at 9c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—The market continues depressed, and languid. New Sheathing, 28c.; Yellow, 27c.; old do., 17c.@18c.; American Ingot at 20c.; Chili Pig at 23½c.@24c.; Bolts at 30c.; Braziers at 33c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is quite heavy, and prices are, for the most part, nominal. Small lots have been reported sold, including Upland Good Middling at about 10¾c. @11c.; and Gulf do., 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. We learn that there is little if any Middlings in market, and our whole available supply is down 10,300 bales against 70,500 bales same time last year.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Dec. 9.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	475,631
	483,450
Exported to date	234,112
Stock on hand not cleared, Dec. 9	249,339

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—All articles are in slack request, and prices are feebly sustained. There is no inducement to export, and for home use buyers purchase with much reserve.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 42c.@45c. for Western, and 38c.@41c. for Southern, ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod and Mackerel are in very moderate supply and demand, while Herring are freely offered and are in fair request. We quote: Dry Cod, $3@ $3 50 ₱ cwt.; Massachusetts Mackerel at $9@$9 50 for small No. 1; $8@$8 25 for small and medium No. 2; and $8 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon at $29@ $32 ₱ tc., and $23@$23 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 25@$4 ₱ bbl.; and Smoked Herring at 35c. for scale, and 16c.@17c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed, being mainly inquired for by home dealers, who purchase reservedly. Prices have again partially declined, and close languidly. Sales 12,250 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 35@$4 50
Extra State	4 55@ 4 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 4 50
Superfine Ohio	4 50@ 4 60
Fancy Ohio	4 70@ 4 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 80@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 05@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 30@ 7 50

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales 700 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 40@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Southern appears dull and heavy. Sales 800 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at old prices—$3 50@ $4 30 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 25@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 70 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—A slightly improved inquiry has prevailed for the various kinds, and prices have exhibited increased steadiness.

FRUIT—The demad is fair for the leading kinds, which we quote thus: Raisins at $2 25@$2 30 for Layer, and $2 05@$2 10 for Bunch, ₱ whole box; smaller pkgs. at proportionate rates; Sardines at 42c. @45c. ₱ box; Soft Shell Almonds, 15c.@16c.; Shelled Almonds at 22c.; Leghorn Citron at 13c.@17c.; Currants at 10c.@10½c.; Filberts at 8c. ₱ lb.; Peanuts, $1 ₱ bush. Chestnuts, 6¼c.@8c.; Turkey Figs, 8c. @9c. ₱ lb.; Matanzas and Havana Oranges, $5 50@ $6. Sales by auction 500 boxes Malaga Lemons at $1 30@$1 35, cash, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after, and is much cheaper. Sales 36,000 bushels, including ordinary white Canadian, at $1 15; white Western, at $1 20; red Western spring at 96c.@$1; ordinary to good white Southern at $1 20@$1 27 and ordinary red Southern at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Corn is less abundant and in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales 22,500 bushels at 70c. for old mixed Western; and 56c.@66c. for new crop yellow and white ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid at 75c. ₱ bushel. Barley, 60c.@ 80c. Barley Malt, 90c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Oats are heavy and languid, at 46c.@49c. for Western; 44c.@ 47c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 30c.@36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. White Beans, $1 50@$1 62; Canadian Peas at $1 03@$1 05 ₱ bushel. Blackeyed Peas, $2 62½@$2 75 ₱ bag of two bushels.

HAIR—Mixed at 22c. for Rio Grande, and 21c. for Buenos Ayres, ₱ lb.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales North River at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is in very moderate demand, and prices are somewhat nominal. Sales by auction: 24 tons Russia at $177 50@$180; 20 bales Missouri dressed at $125@$126; 5 bales Missouri undressed at $90 ₱ ton, all cash.

HIDES—Are less active, yet more stiffly held, with sales reported of only 517 Texas at 12½c.@13c., and 460 dry Southern at 10½c., cash, ₱ lb., for good Hides. Stock of all kinds in first hands to-day 336,121, against 30,336 same date last year, and 36,813 same date in 1855.

HOPS—Continue quiet, at old prices. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@3c., cash. ₱ lb.

IRON—We have to report sales of only small lots of Scotch Pig at $28@$29, usual terms, ₱ ton. English Bar is dull and nominal at $52 50@$53 50 for common, and $62 50 for refined, ₱ ton, six months' credit. Other kinds are unchanged in demand and value. In Philadelphia, during the week ending today, "The market for Pig Metal continued exceedingly dull, and the only sale reported was one of 200 tons No. 2 on terms not made public, and 100 tons do. at $20 ₱ ton, cash. There is a wide range between the cash and time prices. Blooms range from $65@$70 ₱ ton for the best Charcoal. Bar and Boiler Iron sells slowly at former rates."

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25@$1 31½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Is inactive at old figures. Foreign Pig, $5 50@$5 50 ₱ 110 lbs.; Bar, 5¾c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is steady in price, Hemlock being actively sought after, and Oak being in fair request, while the receipts and supplies are diminishing.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand is quite moderate, and prices favor buyers. Eastern Pine and Spruce can be had by the cargo at $9@$13, according to quality, ₱ M. feet.

MOLASSES—The demand continues limited. Prices are steady. Porto Rico, 24c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 33c.@35c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 7c.; German Wrought, 5½c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—The leading kinds are quiet and languid, including Resin, at $1 20@$1 35 for common, ₱ 310 lbs.; $2 50@$3 for No. 1, and $3@ $4 50 for white and pale ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch at $1 75@ $2 ₱ bbl.; Tar at $1 37½@$1 87½ ₱ bbl., and Crude Turpentine at $3 ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine is in request, and is worth from 40c.@41c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Thin Oblong City, at $34@$35 ₱ ton.

OIL—Crude Whale is dull and heavy, at from 60c. @65c. ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is more sought after, and is now worth from 98c.@$1 02½ ₱ gallon. Refined Whale and Sperm, as well as Red, Olive and Lard Oils are quiet and somewhat nominal. Palm, 7c.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Two ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for the specie of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28...1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 3,000 tons, C. LUCE, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEBEVER, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for	Bremen for	Havre and
Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Southampton and New-York.	Southampton for New-York.
N. Star, Dec 26.	Saturd'y, Nov.28	Wedn'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Saty., Jan. 23	Saturday, Dec.26	Wedn'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,800 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.	

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway, New-York. City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the Great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ADAMS, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M.; from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and Intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and Painted Post Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.

6¾ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 2:30 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 9½ and 10½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 42d-st. only, and passenger train at 6½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME FOR BOSTON.—The morning Express Train now leaving New-York at 8 20 A. M., will on and after Monday, the 21st inst., leave at 8 A. M. J. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,

In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

TRANSFER AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS—OFFICE OF KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., No. 45 William-st., Dec. 12, 1857.—Holders of New Internal Improvement Stock of 1847 of the State of Illinois who wish to avail themselves of the installment to be paid upon the principal of that Stock in January next, at Springfield, Ill., are hereby notified that I am prepared to attend to the collection of said installment, and also to the funding of the accrued arrears of interest upon the same at par. A register of all certificates sent through my hands for the above purposes will be preserved at this agency. MORRIS KETCHUM, Transfer Agent.

THE ATTENTION OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company is called to the fact that the 30th instant is the date of expiration of the power to subscribe to the new Second Mortgage Bonds, under the terms of the circular issued by the Board of Directors, Nov. 25, 1857. WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1857.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST.—THE COUPONS due 1st of January next, on all Bonds of the State of Missouri, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE County of Marysville, and also on bonds of the County of Yuba, Cal., due in the City of New-York Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation of Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, when due.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Dealers with this Company wishing to dispose of their scrip before the close of the year, can obtain fair prices for it at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

$100,000—TO INVEST IN THE PURCHASE OF BONDS and Mortgages at a discount, in sums of $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, or $5,000. Also, temporary loans effected on Bonds and Mortgages, and other first-class securities.

CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE, THIS DAY, IN this City on New-York Central Railroad Company's 7 per cent. Bonds, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held This Day, a Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and to be payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January next. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from the 20th inst. to 4th January next, inclusive.

The following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Company, viz.:

HENRY AITKIN, President.
WM. REDMOND, Vice-President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.
A. L. WALLACE, Secretary.
H. AITKIN, Secretary.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.

THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive,

By order of the Board of Directors.
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 21 of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—A FIRST dividend of 40 per cent. will be paid on demand on and after this date, to the creditors of the Bowery Bank, upon all claims ascertained and established against said Bank, prior to the 11th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIdend of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors. E. H. ARTAUD, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BURTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—New-York, December 8, 1857. The balance of the increased Capital Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on or before Tuesday, the 22d inst. By order.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second installment of $25 per share on the new subscription to the stock of the Bank of New-York, payable on the 2d of January next, will not be called for until further notice.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York will celebrate the 237th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, at the Church of the Messiah (Rev. Dr. OSGOOD), Broadway, opp. the Waverley-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Oration by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D. Seats free. The 53d annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of business will be held at the Astor House on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M. The Society, with their guests and friends will dine at the Astor House on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec 22, at 6 o'clock. Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., and R. H. DANA, Jr., Esq., have accepted invitations to the dinner; and it is expected that Right Hon. Lord NAPIER, Hon. N. P. BANKS, CHARLES MACKAY, L.L.D., and Governor KING, with other distinguished men, will also be present. Tickets may be obtained of the officers of the Society and at the Astor House.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FREE Church of the Epiphany, will hold a Fair for the benefit of said Church in the basement of the same, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 17 and 18, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance and patronage of all friendly to the object are respectfully invited.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting will be held at its rooms THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when a paper from Lieut. BERRYMAN, U. S. N., *On the Soundings for the Atlantic Cable*, will be presented, and the Section on Astronomy will be organized.

DONATION VISIT.—THE FRIENDS OF REV. H. R. LOUNSBURY are respectfully solicited to attend a Donation Visit on THURSDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at the residence of Mr. H. M. WELLS, No. 58 Morton-st. By order of Committee.

REV. CHARLES F. HARRIS WILL PREACH IN THIS Thursday EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the John-st. M. E. Church; also by request, on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock, to the Veterans of 1812. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

GERMAN SOCIETY.—A GENERAL MEETING of this society will be held on FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the basement of St. Matthew' Church, Walker-st. Punctual attendance of members is requested.

H. ROCHOLL, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 114 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A MUST EXPERienced girl, as first class waitress, or children's nurse; has got of genteel appearance, kind and good disposition; thoroughly understands her duties in either of the above departments, as her references, which are from the first families, will substantiate; does up ladies' fine clothes in the first style; will be an invaluable servant in any family where perfect neatness, experience and respectful manners are essential. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO MOST EXCELlent and trustworthy Protestant women; one as cook, washer and ironer, and housework in a small family, thorough meat and pastry cook; been 7 years in her last place; will take $6 per month; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or laundress, gets up all kinds of fine laces, embroideries, &c., &c., in superior style; both highly recommended as worthy, estimable women. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife without incumbrance, (Protestants;) he has served for years in the capacity of coachman in the first families, or would go as porter in a store; is a most experienced, careful driver, thoroughly understands the management of horses; his wife as children's maid or waitress; is a thoroughly efficient servant. Both well educated and most respectable persons; will accept very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman of several years' experience, a place as meat and pastry cook; understands American, French and English styles of cooking; meats, soups, jellies, game and pastry in every mode required in superior families; has lived in first-class places; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Apply at No. 397 Bowery; will go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN WOman of long experience, for general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, splendid seamstress, understands the care of milk and butter; will go any distance in the country, and will take moderate wages; is neat, strong and willing to work; can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., to-day and Monday. Highly recommended for affability and good, moral excellence.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children; references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN DESIRES A place as coachman or groom; is a good, steady driver, and a careful hand over his horses; turns his carriage out in the neatest manner, which his former employer will testify; is willing to assist in the garden; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; will take an interest in trying to please his employer; best of references. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT German Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT EITHER IN CITY OR country for an English boy, 18 years old, accustomed to hard work; can also write well, and will make himself generally useful for a trifle over, or even his board for the Winter; good recommendation from his present employer. Address STATEN ISLAND, at office of the New-York *Times*.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business, and has good reference from good families, where she has lived. No objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 100 East 13th-st., room No. 7, until engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid, or would do housework; they are willing, industrious, and deserving girls, and have good recommendations from their former places. Can be seen until engaged at No 6 6th-av.

WANTED.—TWO NORTH OF IRELAND, PROtestant girls want situations, one as chambermaid and sewing, or nurse the other as chambermaid or laundress, or waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 191 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 38 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 245 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendation, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend on invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 21th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objection to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who has just lost her babe, would like to nurse a child, either at home or at the parents' residence. Good reference given.

MRS. McLELLAN, No. 17 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young person to do cooking, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate laundress; the best of City references are given. Apply, for two days, at No. 234 9th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH FOUR years unquestionable City reference from last place, wishes a situation either as coachman or waiter; is fully competent for either. Address or call on EDWARD, No. 120 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; would do chamberwork and sewing or take care of children; with unexceptionable testimonials from her last place. Call or address at No. 38 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 170 Attorney-st.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, *Times* office.

FREE TO FAMILIES—FOR GOOD SERVANTS.—Every home can secure good, civil, capable help, daily; German, English, Welsh, Scotch and American Protestants, at moderate wages, to suit all, at the New Domestics' Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive depot is conducted by respectable American ladies. All orders promptly attended to, if post-paid.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN A bookstore; none need apply who cannot give the most satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WET NURSE. APPLY at No. 194 Duffield-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF RESPECTability and good address to canvass for a new work of art. Apply to J. H. BYRAM, No. 229 Broadway, room No. 51.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Students prepared for business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 669 Broadway, acquire such a ready and business-like habit, that they always obtain good situations. Regular terms for the full commercial course $25. Two vacant seats may now be secured at only 15.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

$1 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS, $5 for 24 lessons in the French language, by eminent Professors. Double-Entry Book-keeping, &c., $10. Names must be entered this week, at the Academies, Nos. 362 and 900 Broadway. Private instruction given.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

INSTRUCTION.—ORNAMENTAL HAIR-WORK.—Ladies desiring to learn the art of braiding hair chains, bracelets, necklaces, ear-rings, finger-rings, pins, &c., may be taught at their residence, for the sum of $10. Address A. B. M., Brooklyn Post-Office.

MUSICAL.—ALTO.—A FIRST-CLASS ALTO singer would accept a situation in some Church in New-York or Brooklyn. Address A, B, M., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.

THE LAFARGE HOUSE.

The undersigned having leased the above Hotel from the 14th inst., would respectfully inform its former patrons and the public that his whole time will be devoted to the interest of his guests. Nothing in his power will be left undone to conduce to their comfort, and he assures them that in all the appointments of the Hotel it shall be second to none in the United States. His charges will be commensurate with the times.

Respectfully, DAVID I. SHEELER,
New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.

COZZENS' HOTEL—CORNER OF BROADWAY and Canal-st., will be conducted by me, hereafter, under my personal supervision and proprietorship. A table d'hote, at 6½ o'clock, will be established in a few days, similar to that of the American Hotel when kept by me. Board per day, $2. The restaurant will be continued as heretofore at the usual hours.

WM. B. COZZENS.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, occupying a first-class brown-stone house, No. 79 West 34th-st.; near Broadway, would let three handsome parlors on first floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, nice rooms on third floor. Persons desirous of securing pleasant apartments should apply soon.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WHO occupy a splendid house, and furnished in style, a little above Washington-square, between Broadway and 6th-av., best part of the City, would add a gentleman and wife or a family of three or four to their number, and make them a home seldom found in boarding. Address box No. 193 *Times* office, with name, &c., or no interview.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND SMALL ROOM adjoining, second floor, front room, may be had, together or separately, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 19 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 47 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVing more room than they require, will rent a suite of unfurnished rooms on the second floor to a small family or a party of gentlemen, with or without board; also two furnished rooms on the third floor. The house is pleasantly located, and supplied with all the modern conveniences. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 34 East 28th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE family occupying a first-class house will let to a family consisting of four or five persons; the whole second floor furnished, with the privilege of having a private table, on very moderate terms. Address HOME, *Times* Office, for four days. Unexceptionable reference required; location 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—APply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

EDUCATION.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WHO speaks English, wishes to have his room and Board in an American family, and to give French language and drawing lessons in exchange. Answered till engaged. T. B.R., New-York Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!

SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway,
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1856, 1856, and 1857! The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.

SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Eighteen good second-hand Pianos just received, made by Chickering and other Boston makers, and will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

STEINWAY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS—No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, have again been awarded the first premium—a gold medal—for the best grand pianos, at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and while they thus endeavor to manufacture a piano-forte that will always be No. 1 wherever it goes, they will sell them at reduced prices to suit the times. A written warrantee given for three years.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS No. 420 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A NEW OR second hand piano, at a great bargain: $350 pianos selling for $275; $400 for $300; $300 for $230; $250 for $175. Second-hand pianos for about half price. Pianos to let low. T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH.—A family in want of money will sell their piano, splendid rose wood, 7 octaves, round corners, carved case, iron

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—rice two cen's; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, ew-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

☞ E. A. LEWIS, No. 21 Wall-street, Bridgeport, Conn., is agent for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Nothing had been heard of the expected European steamers up to the time of going to press this morning.

Kansas affairs were considered in both Houses of Congress yesterday. In the Senate, after the announcement of the Standing Committees, and their adoption, after considerable fault-finding, Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, proceeded to deliver his promised speech in answer to Senator DOUGLAS, and was followed by the latter gentleman in rejoinder. The remarks of both will be found in our report of the proceedings. The Senate also adopted a resolution offered by Mr. GWIN, calling on the President for all the correspondence between Governor WALKER and the Administration, together with all orders and instructions issued to the Governor. Consideration of the Kansas question is to be again resumed on Monday. The House met in the new Hall, and the members selected their seats by lottery. The bill for the Payment of Invalid and other Pensions was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. Messrs. BROOKS and WHYTE, of Baltimore, sent in a memorial contesting the seats of Messrs. DAVIS and HARRIS for reasons growing out of the riots at the election in that city. A report from the Printing Committee, in favor of printing 20,000 extra copies of the President's Message, was then received, and called up Mr. COX, Democratic member for Ohio, who proceeded, at considerable length, to dissent from the views of the President in reference to Kansas affairs, and to denounce the action of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, and concluded by giving notice of his intention to submit a proposition to enable the people of Kansas to settle the matter by a popular vote. Mr. COX was followed by Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, who deprecated any agitation of the subject when the Administration were believed to be in trouble, and clouds were gathering round the Democratic Party. An interesting discussion then ensued between the gentlemen on the merits of the question, and the report of the Printing Committee was finally adopted. No other business of importance was transacted.

The Sachems of Tammany held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, and passed resolutions refusing to permit the advertised Democratic meeting to be held this evening in Tammany Hall, and declaring that those who called it were not the true representatives of the party in this City. They tendered the use of the hall for a mass meeting called by a majority of the new General Committee to be held next Wednesday, and complimented President BUCHANAN by resolutions adroitly worded concerning the Kansas matter. Sachem GIDEON J. TUCKER alone opposed those of the resolutions which denied the use of the hall for this evening.

☞ The Board of Supervisors yesterday resolved, unanimously, to give the fees in the Parrish will case to Hon. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Surrogate, as a testimonial of the high esteem in which he is held by the people, the bar and the Board. A resolution was passed, giving the Court of General Sessions power to appoint its own attendants; and another, giving the Recorder an additional clerk, at a salary of $1.000.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday. The whole Calendar was got through in committee, but it contained nothing special. In the early part of the evening, Councilman OTTARSON brought up the report of the Special Committee on the Women's Hospital, recommending the appropriation of a site for the building, which report and its appended resolution were unanimously referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Board of Education met last evening and transacted a large amount of routine business. A report was received from the Commissioners of Finance on the estimate of the Board's expenses for the ensuing year, and requiring its correction by striking out an overplus of $109,962 81, and refusing to indorse the claim for $125,000 arrears for 1854. At 8½ o'clock an adjournment took place.

The bids for building the new Arsenal were opened yesterday. Thirty-six bids were made, and the estimates differ very materially. The Commissioners take two or three days to examine sureties before announcing their determination.

Yesterday, Judge ROOSEVELT granted a writ of error and a stay of proceedings in the Cangemi case, to allow an appeal to be taken to the Court of Appeals. He thought that by the act of 1855 no discretion is left to the Judge, but he is "absolutely bound, when applied to by any person convicted of a capital crime, to issue the writ and stay the execution." He remarks that this disposition is made with the full concurrence of the Chief Justice, who heard the arguments at the General Term.

Recorder SMITH passed a heavy sentence yesterday in the Court of Sessions. ROBERT MATTHEWS, a colored man, on Nov. 8, at No. 162 West Broadway, stabbed WILLIAM MARSHALL, also a colored man, with a dirk-knife, inflicting several serious wounds. The affray arose out of some dispute which had taken place between the wives of these parties. On the Jury returning a verdict of guilty, the Recorder sentenced MATTHEWS to nine years and six months in the State Prison. JAMES MCCOY and BERNARD CARR, convicted of grand larceny, were sentenced to three years and six months each in the State Prison. PETER CISCO and JOHN JACKSON were tried for grand larceny, and acquitted. HENRY E. PHELPS, charged with assaulting HUGH GALLAGHER, was acquitted.

In the Superior Court the Appleton Oaksmith case, in relation to the insurance for some muskets sent to South America, has been on trial for a few days. On Tuesday a witness against Mr. OAKSMITH was standing in the entry of the Court, when he was addressed by Mr. OAKSMITH in relation to his evidence just delivered, which he pronounced false. Some angry conversation ensued, and the witness was threatened with a toss over the balustrade into the Park. On the resumption of the trial a witness against Mr. OAKSMITH desired the protection of the Court, and related the circumstance. Judge DUER inquired into the matter, and finally held Mr. OAKSMITH to bail in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace, and to appear on Saturday next, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court.

THOS. WILLIAMS, JOHN STUART and KATE CONNERY, a young Irish girl, were arrested yesterday for perpetrating a robbery on Tuesday evening at the jewelry store of MARQUIS JACOBS, No. 82 Oliver-street. The three went into the store together, and seizing a box containing gold watches and jewelry, valued at $1,100, ran off with it in their possession. Most of the stolen property was recovered, and the accused locked up in the Tombs for trial.

☞ The Fat Cattle Show at the Crystal Palace is still open. Some very fine specimens are on exhibition. The llamas, whose arrival at this port we announced yesterday, are to be seen at the Palace.

The alarm of fire in the Fourth District last evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, was caused by a [illegible] catching fire while in the hands of Mrs. ALICE ARNOLD, No. 3 Milligan-place, in Sixth-avenue, between Amos and West Eleventh streets. Mrs. S was very severely burned on her arms and right side. She ran down the stairs and into the street in a blaze, where she met her husband, who was just entering. He immediately extinguished the flame, and thus saved the life of his wife. They have only been married one week. The alarm of fire in the Third District at 7½ o'clock last evening was caused by the bursting of a camphene lamp on the upper story of No. 52 Dominick-street, occupied by THOMAS S. GUILLAN. The damage was trifling.

The Sabbath-School Anniversary of the City Schools connected with the M. E. Church, was held in the Greene-street Church last evening. Bishop JANES presided, and addresses were made by Dr. JOHN MCCLINTOCK and Rev. J. B. WAKELEY. Five hundred dollars were raised to liquidate the indebtedness of the Schools in this City for the year past.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quite heavy for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs. Flour declined 5 cents per bbl., and Wheat 2c.@4c. cents per bushel. The demand was less animated. Corn was salable and steady. Provisions were dull, and for most descriptions prices favored buyers. Groceries were active, especially Coffee and Teas, free sales of which were effected previously and by auction at full rates. Public sale of 10,000 tons Scranton Coal occurred yesterday. Cotton was heavy and languid. Freights displayed less animation.

Improvement in Trade.

The Bank resumption in this State and New-England is working quietly. The Banks here are strong in Specie. The money is not all their own, but mainly the property of their depositors, who since the October suspension have collected and returned twenty-two million dollars to bank, raising the line of undrawn deposits as high as it stood this time last year. The collections from the interior of the country have been chiefly in Specie, so that the Banks now hold TWENTY-EIGHT MILLION dollars in Gold, as against $7,800,000 on the day of suspension. The actual inherent strength and debt-paying capability of the country have supplied the difference, aided as these have been by the timely disbursement of $12,000,000 from the depositories of the Federal Treasury.

It is not Bank management, or Bank policy, that has enabled New-York and New-England to recover their position so promptly. The truth is, that they ought never so far to have lost it as to suspend specie payments, and would not in New-England, or in the interior of this State, had some few of the leading New-York City Banks behaved as they ought to have done in the emergency. But without going back to the origin of the cause, it is sufficient to know that it no longer exists as a hindrance to the regular operation and improvement of credit and trade. These have been set right, and the substantial wealth of the country vindicated, in less time than the Banks required to turn the pressure into a panic.

The evidences of improvement in general trade have, perhaps, been slow to manifest themselves, outside the accumulation of Gold in Bank. But now that this accumulation has been turned to practical account, and that the Banks have resumed payments in full, the country will not look in vain for substantial signs of the return of trade, both foreign and internal, to its accustomed channels. The New-Year will fully inaugurate the better time, which has already dawned upon commercial credit and mutual confidence. The conviction grows stronger every day that much, if not most of the troubles which have shaken these essential elements of business prosperity, ought not to have taken place, and that they were the result, in good part, of the false impression, industriously and for months before propagated in particular quarters, that revulsion and panic were bound to come together.

An attempt, we find, is making to check the present strong tendency to improvement, by educating the public to believe that resumption is premature, and the country still bankrupt. But no lasting harm can come of this, however the discussion is to be regretted. There is a lack of principle, as well as the abnegation of consistency, in first advocating a return to specie payments because of the plethora of Gold in Bank, as some of our neighbors have done, and then sounding the alarm that the West and South are not prepared for it; that they will cease to pay their debts to New-York, with either produce or Gold, but, on the contrary, draw Gold from us without an equivalent. Besides, the material capital of the land has already asserted itself. The evidences have come and are now coming from the West in the shape of Gold and grain. They are manifested from the South in the way of the cotton export, now as active as it was this time last year. They are beginning to be felt in the East by the reopening of a number of the suspended mills and factories. They are slowly, but surely, reported from the great Middle States, where preparations are going forward to put the Banks of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond once more on a Specie basis. These movements are not forced, not premature, not the result of mere bank machinery; but the certain and reliable proofs that the real bases of the national prosperity remain sound in all their youth, vigor and integrity.

Walker and his Chances.

The "wise who know" profess to explain the mysterious conduct of certain persons in authority in regard to the "Walker expedition," by prognosticating the speedy annihilation of that distinguished Central American Romulus. It seems that he is not to be considered a Romulus at all, but rather a Remus, whose "vaulting ambition has o'erleaped itself."

The secret "Junta" to whom the arrangement of the Nicaraguan business was confided, and of which Mr. SOULE was a leading member, being convinced, it is said, that WALKER'S "capacity" as a military leader was more than questionable, made up their minds that the warlike interests of the new adventure must be confided, not to him, but to General HENNINGSEN. This arrangement was by no means palatable to the "President of Nicaragua," who has a civilian's passion for tactics and manœuvres. He, therefore, pretended to acquiesce in the plan, but, when the *Fashion* was ready for sea, astutely slipped on board and set off, to the surprise of nobody more than of the "Junta" aforesaid, and to the chagrin of nobody more than of General HENNINGSEN. Of course, he expects that he will be sustained in the step to which he has now committed the fortunes of the "regenerating club," but the attitude of President BUCHANAN, and the delayed departure of General HENNINGSEN, with the presence of that gentleman in Washington, while they countenance the shape in which the story of the plot reaches us, afford reasonable ground for doubting whether the aspiring Tennesseean has not really transgressed the fatal limits of his destiny. The quarrel is a "very pretty one as it stands," and its possible issues are of a gravity which entitles it to the watchful attention of the public.

Political Plunder.

It is greatly to the credit of our leading politicians that, however willing they may be to compromise themselves for the sake of gaining an elevated position, they leave the "plunder" of the public treasury to the underlings of party, who enrich themselves while those above them remain in poverty. No President has ever yet left the office with a suspicion of peculation resting upon him, and the prominent members of the Government, with, perhaps, a single exception, have never been accused of enriching themselves at the public expense. The plunder that is obtained from the Treasury is not by the aid of Government officials, but by Congressional Committees and lobby management. There is no personal responsibility for an act of Congress, or a Congressional Committee, and members vote for measures, or at least wink at them, which they would not dare to countenance if they were to be held responsible personally.

The public printing is regarded as a legitimate piece of public robbery, and it is bestowed on some political favorite, or party *savant*, as a reward for past services, and there is no disgrace attached to a fortune made by such jobbery. But there is another job at Washington which has been increasing in importance the past few years, but has not attracted the attention of the country, because it is not disposed of by a Congressional vote. This is the *binding*, which, it is said, amounts to about $300,000 for every Congress, and is the source of very large profits to the contractor. This fat contract is disposed of by the Committee on Printing in both Houses, who usually bestow it upon some party friend, who immediately sells the contract to a practical binder for a handsome bonus. The individual who obtained the job for the House binding of the last Congress sold his contract, it has been stated, for a profit of about $40,000, and the fortunate gentleman who has obtained the Senate binding for several years, has acquired a princely fortune, which, to give him due credit, he spends in a princely manner, and sets the example of a public-spirited person who has made his money out of the public, spending it in part for the public good. This wealthy binder is named MCGUIRE, and his career is a striking exemplification of Yankee enterprise and perseverance. He was some time an auctioneer in Washington, but he came to Washington some years ago, in the time of JACKSON, a poor youth, from the Western part of Pennsylsylvania, without a shilling in his pocket, to seek for employment. He found his way by accident into the establishment of PETER FORCE, and acquired a practical knowledge of bookbinding, and soon after he secured a contract for Congressional binding, and has contrived to continue in the business ever since. He is now one of the wealthiest men of the District, has the best library, the finest picture gallery, and the choicest wine cellar. But our statesmen, to their credit be it said, have left Washington, generally, quite as poor as they entered it.

The Congressional binding has now become so important an item in the national expenditure that it will probably be made the subject of a closer investigation than it has ever yet received, and as Mr. COBB has determined upon a system of rigid economy in the public expenditures, he may think it worth his while to look into the subject of the public binding. The circumstance of a public binder making a princely fortune in a few years may awaken a curiosity on his part to know how it was done. It is said the Congressional binding of Congress amounts to some $50,000 more than the entire expenditure of Congress for binding, printing, stationery, &c., did ten years ago.

The Great Fire and the Great Panic.

If DANTE'S doctrine be sound, (which by the way we have never believed it to be,) that the sharpest sting of fate is "the recollection of past felicity in days of present woe," or, as a modern poet puts it, that

> "A sorrow's crown of sorrow
> Is remembering happier things,"—

then it certainly should be true that men ought to find comfort under affliction in recalling heaven's afflictions laid upon them in the days gone by. And our readers, who are oppressed by the weight of the financial pressure of 1857, may therefore perhaps relieve their minds a little by reflecting on the severer sufferings to which they or their immediate predecessors awoke just twenty-two years ago this day. The night of the 16th of December, 1835, swept away a world of wealth in this good City of New-York—a world not of fictitious wealth in scrip and stock and "inflated paper," but of solid and substantial property in houses and stores and ships and goods. It ruined all the insurance offices and half the merchants of the city. It paralyzed not figuratively but literally the commerce and the industry of the metropolis.

Yet the metropolis survived—survived to bear all the calamities of 1837—to endure all the chances and changes of so many eventful years, and to meet the storm of 1857 with a capacity of distress and disaster as fresh as if the name of misfortune had never been heard in our borders before. We may surely take courage then from the retrospect which this warning suggests. Bad as our present position may be, we have been worse off by far before, and we enjoy many mitigations of our trouble which were lacking then. One feature alone of the present Winter ought to nerve us to thankfulness. The terrible severity of the weather in December, 1835, has passed into a proverb like those mediæval "cold terms" which still freeze in the pages of the monkish Meriams. How the pipes were choked with ice, and the engines stiffened under the grasp of the firemen—how the very air, dry with the intense cold, crackled about the excited crowds and seemed itself ready to burst into conflagration under the snow of flakes and burning faggots which showered incessantly down—all these portentous features of that great "crisis" are vivid as the events of yesterday, in the minds of those who witnessed them. Now, on the contrary, December wears the front and breathes the breath of Autumn. The bitterest pangs of privation are spared to the myriads of our people upon whom privation has fallen, and the cheerful skies are an argument of confidence and hope to all whose difficulties can be overcome by patience, spirit and energy. The history of the fire of 1835 might profitably be set before the despondents of to-day. Nor would it lack interest to any. For, like all great disasters, the "great fire" left a lesson of the value of quick-witted expedients and ready resource behind it. Do not the chroniclers tell us how, when all natural applications had failed, the flames were extinguished at one point by a barrel of vinegar, at another by a baptism of costly Madeira, ripened under thirty American Summers to epicurean perfection, and at a third by the cool determination of a band of marines summoned by a courageous Editor at the risk of his life, and marching each man with his keg of gunpowder under his arm through the thickest of the danger up to the heart of the conflagration? It will not much redound to our credit if the New-York of 1857 cannot master the "panic" and overcome its consequences at least as well as the New-York of 1835 dealt with the "Great Fire."

Arcades in Broadway.

One of the unfavorable effects of the hard times has been a complete stoppage of improvements in Broadway, which have been going on for the past five years at a most rapid rate, and on a scale of great magnificence. Five years more of prosperous times would have brought about splendid changes and made it really, what it is often even now said to be, the finest street in the world. Even in its present condition of promiscuous splendor and irregular magnificence Doctor MACKAY says, in one of his letters to the London *Illustrated News*, it is a finer street than either the Rue Rivoli in Paris, or Regent-street in London. However that may be, Broadway is a very fine street, and irregular as the buildings are, it makes a noble appearance. But it is capable of great improvement, and, in time, it doubtless will be one of the finest avenues of city traffic in the world. But we shall have to wait a few years before it can become the crowning glory of our great metropolis.

Unfortunately for us, the founders of the City were not blessed with a prophetic vision, or they would have seen the possible grandeur to which New-York might attain, and then they would have made the main street of the City sufficiently wide to accommodate the travel which must be forced through it daily. Twenty feet added to the width of our great avenue in the beginning would have saved us now many millions of dollars. But, instead of grumbling at our ancestors for not making Broadway wider, let us rather be grateful to them for having the sagacity to give us the street at all, and try to repair the blunder they committed. Broadway must be widened, and the enlargement is only a question of time. It must be done sooner or later, and the sooner the better way of doing shall be determined, the better will it be for the interests of the City.

There have been various methods of relieving Broadway suggested—one man has proposed a suspension railroad, and another a subterranean one; but neither of these plans affords what is desired—relief to the street without impairing its beauty and attractiveness. To pull down the buildings on either side would involve such a fearful expense that that plan cannot be entertained for a moment. The only plan we have seen which would effectually relieve the street and at the same time add to its attractiveness without the outlay of an extravagant sum, has been proposed by an "Engineer," who publishes his plans in *Harper's Weekly*. This plan is not, strictly speaking, a new one, as something similar to it was proposed some time ago in the columns of this journal. But the "Engineer" in question is entitled to the credit of having published the first practical plan for the accomplishment of this desirable object. He has accompanied his written ideas with handsome drawings, exhibiting the effect of his design, and given a clear general idea of the manner in which it may be put into execution. His plan is simply to remove all the sidewalks, lamp-posts, hydrants, and every other obstacle from the street, and throw the entire width into a carriage-way. For a sidewalk, or promenade, he proposes to take thirteen feet from the fronts of the buildings on each side, and convert the first story into an arcade, leaving the frontage above unchanged. Fortunately for the execution of this plan, the stores on Broadway are sufficiently deep to be able to spare this room without at all injuring them for business purposes, and their increased value as stores would more than compensate for the loss of space. Broadway might thus be made a succession of magnificent arcades, on both sides, from the Bowling Green to Union-square. This would render it, indeed, the most magnificent street in the world, and it would become, more than ever, the favorite promenade of the metropolis. It would lose something of its brilliancy and showiness by the gay promenaders being partially hid beneath the arcades, but there would be always a gallant show, and as the covered walk would afford a shelter from the weather, our ladies would, if that were possible, attire themselves more sumptuously for a walk in Broadway than they do now. "Engineer" accompanies his designs of the arcades for the Broadway fronts, with views of the Rue Rivoli and Rue Castiglione in Paris, both of those streets being built with arcades in the manner proposed.

It is suggested that the better way of carrying this design into execution would be to commence with the lower part of Broadway, from St. Paul's Church down to the Battery. But it would be a better plan to make the change, block by block, until the entire street should be completed. The next important question is at whose expense the work should be done, whether the City should shoulder it, or whether it should be by an assessment upon the property. The better plan, however, would be to follow the rule adopted in other cases of street openings and improvements, and let the City and the property each bear its portion of the cost.

The scheme is a much more practical one than may at the first glance appear to those who have not examined it, and we hope there may be a discussion of it by the new City government; and, if it should not be adopted it may lead to the adoption of some other plan which will answer the the same purpose.

WIGGIN NOT WIGGINS.—When a private citizen volunteers to undergo martyrdom for the benefit of the public, the least the public can do, in return for his nobleness of conduct, is to spell his name correctly. The greater part of our City cotemporaries have alluded to the self-sacrifice of a gentleman in Boston, who has commenced a suit against the proprietors of a horse-railroad, to establish the right of riders to a seat, and in applauding him for his high-minded course of action they call him Wiggins. But the gentleman's name is WIGGIN, and some obscure WIGGINS is likely to be rendered famous undeservedly, while the meritorious WIGGIN will be deprived of the fame to which he is entitled.

—WIGGIN, Esq., was riding in a Boston city railroad car, and having very properly refused to pay his fare, because he was not provided with a seat, he was ejected forcibly from the carriage by the Conductor, and has brought a suit against the Company for damages. The sympathies of the whole traveling public are with WIGGIN, and we shall watch for the termination of his suit with great interest. Of course, WIGGIN will win, if the decision rests with a Jury of honest men, and then we trust that there may be some public-spirited individual in this City who will imitate the example of the Boston Curtius, and get himself ejected from a railroad car, or an omnibus, so that he may have the question of a passenger's right to a seat tested before a legal tribunal.

If it is not a part of the duty of the railroads to provide seats for their passengers, why not have cars without any seats at all? It would be much cheaper, and the cars would hold a much greater number of persons. But we await the decision of the Boston suit, and trust that our cotemporaries, in alluding to the individual who has instituted it, will remember that his name is WIGGIN, not Wiggins. There are twenty different ways of spelling the name of SHAKESPEARE, yet there is never any doubt as to the individual alluded to; but in the case of WIGGIN it is different. WIGGIN and Wiggins, though so much alike in sound, are very different persons. There are many Wigginses, but there is only one Wiggin. We wish there were more like him.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—POSTPONEMENT.—The great classical performance announced for to-night is postponed until Saturday. The Manager publishes a card elsewhere, from which it appears that the postponement is necessitated by the continued indisposition of Herr FORMES. The Manager also states that there is every reason to believe that Herr FORMES will be sufficiently recovered to sing on Saturday.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the Sachems of Tammany Society—They Refuse the Use of Tammany Hall for the Democratic Meeting to-night.

A special meeting of the Sachems was held yesterday afternoon, at Tammany Hall, in relation to a meeting announced for this evening at Tammany, for the purpose of indorsing the sentiments expressed in the President's Message.

It was alleged that a notice was circulated privately, calling a meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel, (Room No. 234,) for the purpose of making arrangements for the meeting of this evening, and that the call was issued without the knowledge of any of the responsible members or representatives of the Democratic Party.

The Sachems refused the use of the hall to the Committee of Arrangements, but passed a resolution granting the use of the room to the General Committee elect, a majority of whom had signed a request asking the right to hold a meeting for the same purpose, as not entirely distinct from that of the St. Nicholas origin.

At the meeting of Sachems Mr. KENNEDY presided. The following resolutions were presented by Sachem FOWLER:

1. *Whereas*, A call has been published over the signature of a number of gentlemen assuming to be a Committee of Arrangements, for a public meeting at Tammany Hall, on Thursday evening, 17th inst.; and the lessee of Tammany Hall has been notified by a Committee on their behalf of the intention to hold such meeting; and

2. *Whereas*, Mr. CHARLES BROWN, the lessee of Tammany Hall, has referred the application for the use of that building to this Council, with the request that it would decide thereon; and

3. *Whereas*, The said meeting, not having been called by the constituted representatives of the Democratic Party, would be unauthorized and irregular, and this Council is apprehensive that it would be used for purposes foreign to those expressed in the call, and calculated to injure and distract the Democratic Party: therefore,

4. *Resolved*, That the use of Tammany Hall for the meeting above specified is hereby denied; and

5. *Whereas*, A majority of the General Committee for 1858 have presented an application to this Council, stating that the General Committee for the present year has adjourned *sine die*, and requesting the use of Tammany Hall for the purpose of holding a mass meeting to declare the sentiments of the Democracy of this City relative to National politics, and to reiterate the expression of their confidence in and support of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN; and

6. *Whereas*, The gentlemen making such application are the persons having now the best right to represent the Democracy of this City, and it is eminently proper that such meeting should be held; therefore

7. *Resolved*, The use of Tammany shall be granted for the purpose of holding a mass meeting on Wednesday evening, the 23d inst., in pursuance of the last-mentioned application; and

8. *Whereas*, This Council being specially convened for the purpose of acting upon matters of interest to the Democratic Party, deem it proper to declare their own sentiments in relation to the topic of a National character now agitating the public mind; therefore,

9. *Resolved*, That this Council have unabated confidence in the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN; that its energy, firmness and wisdom which have marked it eminently justify the sagacity and foresight manifested by the people in his triumphant election; and that a sincere and zealous support of it will continue to be the rallying cry of every true and national Democrat.

10. *Resolved*, That the result of the recent State election has proven, beyond all possibility of cavil, the esteem in which the present National Administration is held by the people of this State as well as of the City.

11. *Resolved*, That we respond with heartiness and enthusiasm to the recent Message of President BUCHANAN; that its sound, Democratic doctrine, its wise and comprehensive policy, and its liberal yet conservative tone, commend it to the approval of judicious men of all parties; and that, especially, upon the subject of Kansas we regard it as securing to the people of that Territory the free expression of their will upon the only subject which has divided them, and as just toward all sections of the Union.

12. *Resolved*, That we recommend our Democratic friends to be liberal and conciliatory to each other; to be resolute in their determination to preserve their union of purpose, sentiment and organization; to look to the future and not to the past, and to bend all their energies to maintain the Democratic standard, and secure the continued triumph of the Democratic cause.

Sachem GIDEON J. TUCKER raised an objection to a portion of the resolutions, on the ground that it was unadvisable to refuse the use of the Hall to any party claiming to be Democrats. He moved to strike out the first, second and third sections, and insert the following:

Resolved, That the lessee of Tammany Hall be notified that the Sachems will allow the use of Tammany Hall on the evening of the 17th instant, for the mass meeting of the Democracy of this City and County, called to consider and respond to the policy of the National Administration as expressed in the first Message of President BUCHANAN.

This brought Sachem FOWLER to the floor, who combatted the arguments of the Secretary of State elect. In a speech of some length he undertook to expose the true objects of the self-elected gentlemen, who, he said, desired to monopolize the arrangement of Democratic meetings. He dwelt upon the danger of allowing the name and prestige of Tammany Hall to cover secret designs of ambitious would-be leaders, who, upon the pretence of praising the President and his message, concealed their own selfish objects.

Sachem HART fully concurred with the views of Sachem FOWLER, and so did Sachem PURDY. Sachem HART said a further reason for refusing the Hall was, that there appeared to be an entire absence of any consultation with Mr. BUCHANAN'S known friends in New-York, and that the Committee of Arrangements had not in any way recognized those gentlemen who had been known as the advocates of Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy. In the circular sent from the St. Nicholas Hotel, the object of the meeting was announced to be one af an entirely different nature.

Sachem TUCKER admitted this to be a fact, and said his name had been put to it without his knowledge or consent.

Sachem COOPER said other names had been used in this Convention without the knowledge or consent of their owners, and some whose names had been paraded as members of the Committee of Arrangements had declared that they would not unite in the demonstration, or with secret cliques, in effecting ulterior objects under the guise of a Democratic meeting.

A vote was then taken on the amendment of Sachem TUCKER, Sachems Kennedy, Fowler, Purdy, Hart, Tappan, Marsh, Cooper and Sweeney voting in the negative, and Tucker in the affirmative.

Sachem FOWLER'S original resolutions were then adopted by a vote of 8 to 1—all voting in the affirmative except Sachem TUCKER.

Sachem TUCKER voted in the affirmative on all the resolutions referring to the President and his course of policy. The meeting then adjourned.

A meeting is to be called for Wednesday evening next by the General Committee elect for 1858, for the same purpose as that of the meeting to be held to-night.

Military Service of the United States—Cause of Desertions.

FORT SINCES, W. T., November, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in the "TIMES for California," of Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857, an article headed "Our Military Service." As there was a great deal in that article omitted, showing the causes of dissatisfaction and of desertions in the army, I intend to lay some of the principal ones before you, which, if you think the article worth your notice, you may publish in your invaluable columns, and thereby oblige a great many who have no other chance of laying their grievances before the public.

One of the first and principal causes for dissatisfaction and for desertion, is undoubtedly the amount and quality of provisions issued to the soldier. The rations are very frequently of so poor a description that they are totally unfit for use. The pork half rotten, and so fat, that two pounds of it, after being boiled, would not leave half a pound of meat. Flour of the blackest color, and not sufficient in quantity. It is impossible for young men, most of them of the ages between 18 and 25, to subsist on three-quarters of a pound of pork, boiled into a quarter of a pound, and 16 or 18 ounces of bread. The regulations allow the best kind and a sufficiency of everything, but there are so many others employed, superintending the purchase and issue of rations, that, by the time they reach the soldier, he does neither receive the quality nor quantity allowed by law. The Commissary had during the past Winter about 200 or 300 bushels of potatoes, 200 bushels of onions, and 100 gallons of pickles to be issued to the troops as Anti-Scorbutics, but, although several of the men complained of the scurvy, the vegetables were left to rot and spoil, and they had to be hauled out of the garrison by the cart-load. The officer, in command at the time, got a captain's commission from citizen-life only a year before that, was unacquainted with the rules and regulations of the army, did not know whether or not he was authorized to order the issue of the vegetables, and was therefore afraid of committing himself. During the whole Winter, we were without a surgeon, and therefore without proper medical attendance.

Another reason is, as your article stated, the usage and treatment the soldier receives in certain respects, both by the Government and by their own officers. I merely intend to state here my own experience. The Ninth Regiment of Infantry arrived in Washington Territory in January, 1856. After campaigning all the following Summer, without achieving anything, four companies were taken to this place in September, 1856 There was no house or anything like civilization to be seen here. The men were set to work like slaves erecting their own quarters, although promised, when enlisted, to be furnished with comfortable quarters. The buildings were partly finished in the middle of December, 1856. Two companies were packed into each building like so many sheep, as they were but very small, the quarters only being intended for one company. Government allows a certain quantity of wood to be furnished to the soldier, still not a stick did we get, except what we cut ourselves and dragged to our quarters through six and eight feet of snow. This will show how far the Government officials fulfill their part of the bargain, and when they do not fulfill it, who will blame the poor private, if he prove proves "false to his salt?" But what is the treatment the soldier receives from his own officers? To their shame be it told. Incredible as it may appear, he (the enlisted man) is actually despised and loathed by some of his officers, whom he is supposed to respect and almost blindly to obey. He is looked upon by those, as a being without feeling, without honor, without any sentiment becoming a being made in God's image. He is spurned and kicked, and not unfrequently have I seen him struck like a dog, and often without sufficient or any cause or provocation. Now, of course, the officer is prohibited from doing so by the articles of War, but if the officer oversteps his bounds, can the soldier receive redress? No! no! A law is provided, giving a soldier satisfaction, for any breach of discipline committed on him by his superiors, but let us see how that law is evaded. A soldier is struck or otherwise maltreated by his lieutenant, or captain, or some other officer; he goes to the commanding officer—makes his complaint, and what is the result? The answer will be, "I'll see into the case." Ten to one the officer committing the breach will never be spoken to, or if done so, will make some excuse or another. If the soldier prefers charges against the officer, they will not be accepted, and there the matter rests.

Another one of the causes is, the work a soldier is made to do. A man who enlists does so with the intention of leading a soldier's life, and doing a soldier's duty. Now, of course, the regulations provide that certain work shall, and other work may be done by the soldier, and allow extra pay to be given to any soldier who works for more than ten consecutive days, and what is that pay? Thirty-five cents a day for a laborer, and fifty cents for a mechanic; and for this large sum he does the same kind of work, and works alongside of the man who receives $4 50 per day, and works, and is expected to work, harder than this same well-paid mechanic. For instance, there is a saw-mill in operation at this post. A citizen was employed especially to run it at $4 50 per day. Not being competent to fulfill the situation a soldier was detailed for that duty, who only receives fifty cents per day, and he has kept the mill in good running order now for the last ten months. This mill is running now night and day, and to prove the favor shown to a citizen, he is allowed to attend in daytime at $4 50 per day, while the poor soldier is compelled to lose his night's rest at fifty cents for every eight or ten hours' work. If the soldier was

to gainsay, he would of course be liable to a court-martial for disobedience of orders. Who will therefore think hard of a man if he tries to better himself?

Another great drawback is the punishments inflicted for sometimes the smallest crime—punishments wholly disproportionate to the crime committed. Of course, discipline, and a strict discipline, is necessary in the army; but it ought to be enforced as well in regard to the officer as to the enlisted man. Drunkenness, for instance, is severely punished on the private, whereas I have seen officers totally unable to do their duty while under the influence of liquor, abuse the men under their command, walk about unmolested, when the same officer very likely would think nothing of sentencing a man to a fine of ten dollars, a month's imprisonment, or something of the kind, for taking a glass more than he ought to have done. And often is the liquor these officers drink got under what I would consider not very fair circumstances. According to the territorial laws no spirituous beverage shall be sold in the Territory under the penalty of a heavy fine or imprisonment and confiscation of property. One or two persons were lately caught in this neighborhood, trafficking in spirits, were taken up and the liquor taken from them. And what became of the liquor? Some of the officers appropriated it to their own use, although they would warn their men from drinking such awful bad stuff, such poison. I hardly believe that under confiscation can be understood the self-appropriation of the confiscated article. But such, it seems, it is taken here to be. A RIFLEMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Municipal Elections—Complete Triumph of the Hunkers in Boston and "Elsewhere"—Opinions on the Douglas Movement—New-Hampshire—Bank Defalcation—Resumption—Will all the Banks Stand?—Mr. Slade—Departure of Mr. Lawrence—Health of Boston.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

The municipal elections of Boston, Charlestown, and Roxbury took place yesterday. A finer time for fighting could not have been bespoken, and if gentlemen had chosen to go into it with white pants, they could have done so without any danger from the weather. It was high time for the votes to be taken, for the contest in each city was getting to be decidedly acrimonious; the especial attempts that had been made to bring about perfect harmony having ended in a series of grand crashes. In Boston there has been nothing of the kind exhibited at a municipal election for a long series of years, and it is not very probable that what happened yesterday will encourage men to attempt to harmonize hereafter. Mr. LINCOLN was elected over Mr. HALL, by a vote of 8,110 to 4,191, and there was only 32 scattering. Mr. LINCOLN'S personal popularity had something to do with this result, no doubt, and Mr. HALL'S short residence here had quite as much more; but in fact, it is a triumph of one kind of fanaticism over another kind of fanaticism. It was Hunkerism against Maine-law-ism, and the latter caught a terrible "licking." The Democrats, the Irish, the remnants of the Whig Party, the liquer-sellers, the liquor-drinkers, and a lot of Flunkey Republicans, all went together for Mr. LINCOLN, and put him so completely ahead of the other candidate that he lost sight of him at an early period of the day. We shall soon be so thoroughly prepared to "catch a nigger" as if we loved the work, and not in a mere perfunctory manner, that President BUCHANAN will be able to send us early copies of his next annual message.

In Charlestown, Gen. DANA was elected Mayor, and in Roxbury Mr. SLEEPER was reëlected, both thorough Hunkers of the blackest dye.

The municipal elections in some of the "rural districts" also ended in Hunker triumphs. DAVIS, elected in Worcester, and CUSHING, in Newburyport, are Hunkers—CUSHING being the General's brother. HUNTINGTON, who was chosen in Lowell, is a nominal Republican, but really a Hunker. JOHNSON, elected in Lynn, is a temperance man. Take it altogether, yesterday was the jubilee of Hunkerdom in Massachusetts. There were some elections a week earlier, which were not much better in their results, the Hunkers carrying Springfield, and failing to carry New-Bedford by only ten votes. Mr. NOWLAND, who was beaten, was Mr. BUCHANAN'S first man for the Collectorship of Boston, but was dropped because he had said something against the Nebraska bill three years before.

Opinions here differ strikingly as to the result of the troubles in the Democratic Party about the Lecompton Constitution. Some think that Mr. DOUGLAS has entered upon a course which must split that party in two; but there are others—and I think they are the more numerous—who believe that Mr. DOUGLAS himself is the most likely to be injured, and that the party will recover from the effect of any quarrel before the coming round of the next Presidential election. As to sympathy, nearly all of our Democrats are with the Illinoisan, but it does not follow that they are ready to follow him should he be turned out of the party. Some Democrats might go with him, but their number would not be large; and the remark, I think, applies to the New-England Democracy generally. The chief effect of the dispute will be to prevent the Democrats from recovering their lost ground. When Mr. BUCHANAN was chosen, the leaders of the remnants of the New-England Democracy were under the impression that they should in the course of two years be able to effect the rehabilitation of their party in Maine, New-Hampshire and Connecticut, and they would not have been disappointed if there had been no new Pro-Slavery blows struck at Washington. But the Dred Scott decision enfeebled them in 1857, and now the President's position on the Lecompton Constitution bids fair to have a similar consequence in 1858. Their prospect is a cheerless one, and Democrats in New-England are in a fair way to be consigned to the "cold shade" for a long time to come. Their only hope must be based on the chances of their enemies falling out among themselves; and that, to speak plainly, is not of an altogether discouraging character.

The Republicans of New-Hampshire have commenced their Winter campaign. They have called their State Convention, which is to meet on the 7th of January at Concord. But for recent events, the battle would be fought there with some approach to an equal share of sun and wind between parties; but the course of Kansas affairs will work much for the benefit of the Republicans, and leave the Democrats in the snow-banks of March. From General PIERCE having gone to Madeira, I presume that he has given up all idea of becoming Mr. HALE'S successor in the national Senate, which was for a time on his mind. This will be rather an advantage, however, to the Democracy. The Ex-President is so heartily hated by a large portion of his old political *friends*, that with him in the field, to benefit by their success, they would probably have preferred defeat to victory, supposing there should have been any very strong hope of the latter coming to pass. Another advantage that the Democrats will have comes from the Senatorial election that must take place in the Legislature that is to be chosen next March. There are a number of patriotic Republicans who are anxious to succeed Mr. HALE; and that gentleman is quite as axious to keep the place, I apprehend, as they can be to get him out of it. At the time of his election, it was currently reported that there was an understanding that he should retire in 1859, and make way for some other Decius or Curtius; but I never knew an understanding of the kind that did not turn out to be a misunderstanding when the time came for settlement. Mr. HALE was elected to serve out the balance of Mr. ATHERTON'S unexpired term, in order that he, who had had a six years' feast at the Senatorial table, might be all the sooner got rid of; and the full term, which was filled at the same time, was conferred on a new man. It is the curse of the Republican Party, and that which would have smashed it ere this into ten thousand fragments if it had succeeded in the Presidential election of 1856, that it is more troubled by the presence of office-seekers than any other party that has ever existed in the Union. This may enable it to win victories, but it renders those victories barren of good consequences.

The Suffolk Bank has discharged one of its clerks who had been guilty of the mistake of taking $4,000 that did not belong to him, so that he might live in style. It does not appear that he has been punished for his crime, or that it was supposed he ought to be punished. This was the way that TUCKERMAN began, and he was ruined as much through lenient treatment as by anything else. I do not hear that a service of plate is to be given to the defaulting clerk, but how he escaped from that infliction is a mystery, for he might have taken $40,000 as easily as he took ten per cent. of that amount.

The banks of this City resumed payment yesterday, after having paid considerable sums in specie for some days earlier. It is supposed that they did not care to face the Legislature, which will meet in three weeks, while in a suspended state, as there is no very good feeling in men's minds towards them. I am not aware that any of the City banks can be suspected of being in a rickety condition; but, judging from the last published accounts of the country banks, some of their number appear to be on the verge of shakiness, unless men choose to be very forbearing, as they ought to be, from a charitable regard for their own interests. Just before suspension took place there were ugly stories current respecting two or three banks, and it was the belief of many persons that they would have failed but for the failure of the whole system. It would be a serious matter indeed if the act of resumption should be followed by the breaking of three or four banks, as was the case in 1838. And here is the possible evil of early resumption: having suspended, it would have been wise not to resume until all doubt of the stability of the banks had been removed. Perhaps there is no real occasion for any doubt now, but the conclusion cannot be drawn from the last published statement, which shows that several banks have but little specie, as compared with the amounts of their circulations, not to mention their deposits. A solitary bank failure in course of the next three months would hurt the whole brotherhood more than the continuance of suspension for a year would have done.

Mr. SLADE'S attempt to commit suicide is supposed to be owing to his being insane. He tried to kill himself by drowning, some little time since, but to do that requires more nerve than most men have. It takes a degree of resolution, indeed, to keep oneself under water that would suffice to retrieve one's affairs, and so render suicide superfluous. I can't call to mind any one of the Romans, with whom suicide was both a fashion and a virtue, and under certain circumstances a duty, who deliberately attempted to drown himself. Even BRUTUS, himself, would have come up to breathe at least once had he jumped overboard instead of resorting to a course of steel. It is not uncommon for desperate women to drown themselves, for when women have made up their minds to "jump the life to come," they have far more resolution than men. Mr. SLADE'S second failure conveys a sort of ridicule to his doings. If a man *must* have resort to "the high Roman fashion" of settling his affairs, he should do his work thoroughly, or he will chance to be laughed at. This unfortunate gentlemen's conduct gives color to the story that he, and not Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, is answerable for the "total loss" that has overtaken some of our greatest corporations, and reduced many families to beggary from opulence. He has a large family, eight children, I am told, and his wife is a daughter of one of the richest men in Maine. Until very recently his reputation has been without a stain; but it came out, at the meeting of the stockholders of one of the corporations he had ruined, that he had been guilty of a gross attempt to deceive. The exposure was probably too much for him, especially as he meant, at the time he falsified his books, to make everything right in the end. All these exposures are among the consequences of the panic, and never would have been heard of had that not occurred. Reputation, it must be allowed, is a strange thing, depending not upon men's own acts, but upon the manner in which they are affected by the doings of other men.

Mr. S. LAWRENCE has left this part of the country, though I am not advised of his reasons for so doing. Probably he means to see what is to come out of all that has happened. He and his friends contend that there has been nothing done of a criminal character, and such would seem to be the case, if all the facts are before the world; but men are slow to believe that everything is known, or even the worst." Bay State Mills stock has been down low as $27, or a loss of $973, as compared with the par value.

The health of Boston continues astonishingly good. There were but 60 deaths last week, and 31 of these were of persons of 5 years and under. The weather is pleasant, even to blandness, our sunsets, down to that of yesterday, being rich and red as ordinarily they are in early October. The season closely resembles that of 1855.

THYME.

Daring Robbery of a Jewelry Store—The Thieves Arrested and most of the stolen Property Recovered.

On Saturday evening last KATE CONNERY, an Irishwoman twenty years of age, called at the jewelry store of MARQUIS JACOBS, No. 82 Oliver-street, and made some inquiries as to the cost of getting certain repairs done to an article of jewelry. She professed not to have the piece of jewelry with her, and promising to call in a day or two with the article left. Early on Tuesday morning KATE made a second visit to the store accompanied by two men. The wife of Mr. JACOB was the only person in the store. She was proceeding to wait on her supposed customers when suddenly one of the men seized from under the counter a box containing eight gold watches, eleven silver watches, gold and silver chains, and a variety of breast pins, finger rings, &c., in all valued at about $1,100. The man seizing the valuables immediately rushed from the premises followed by the other. Mrs. JACOBS started in hasty pursuit, but her customers were too lively for her, and speedily vanished from sight.

Mr. JACOBS at once communicated the fact of the robbery to Officers TEMPLETON and JEWETT, of the Fourth Ward, and the officers set to work to find the thieves and recover the property. Yesterday morning they learned that KATE CONNERY lived at No. 24 Oak-street, but as KATE was not at home when they called they waited her arrival. After some two hours she came and was arrested. On her person two of the silver watches were found. While engaged in the search her male confederates made their appearance and were also arrested. In their possession were found six gold watches, eight silver watches, a number of gold chains, breastpins, keys, rings, &c., all of which property was identified by Mr. JACOBS as his. Mrs. JACOBS positively identified the prisoners as the persons who entered the store, and ran off with the jewelry. The accused were taken before Justice OSBORN and fully committed to prison for trial, in default of $1,000 bail each. The men gave their names as THOMAS WILLIAMS and JOHN STUART. WILLIAMS is an Irishman, aged 26 years, and lived at No. 82 Monroe-street. STUART is 23 years of age, says he was born in Charleston, S. C., and gives his residence as No. 28 Whitehall-street.

POSTPONEMENT.—The departure of the steamship *Philadelphia* for Havana and New-Orleans is postponed until to-morrow, 18th inst.

READE-STREET OPENING.—There is considerable excitement among property owners with regard to the very heavy assessments for widening Reade-street. This is particularly the case with owners outside of Reade-street. In some instances, lots on Chambers-street, only running half the depth of the block, have been assessed *more* than similarly-situated lots on Reade-street. The case, comes before the Supreme Court at Special Term on Friday, on a motion to confirm the Report of the Commissioners.

Secretary Stanton's Call for an Extra Session of the Kansas Legislature.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Daily Press.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857.

Acting-Governor STANTON was in Lawrence yesterday. The object of his visit was to settle with the members of the Legislature and the leaders of the Free State Party, the conditions upon which he would immediately issue a call for a special session of the Territorial Legislature. This is just what the Free State men have for weeks past been desiring. They requested WALKER to issue this call, and their request was not complied with. After WALKER'S departure from the Territory, Secretary STANTON was applied to for the same purpose. Their efforts were alike unsuccessful.

But now they have received direct proposals from Secretary Stanton to do the very thing which he has before so steadily refused. This sudden change of mind which Mr. STANTON has experienced, is due perhaps to two causes. In the first place it is reported that Mr. STANTON has received information from WALKER to the effect that the Administration has indorsed the Lecompton Constitution, its sham submission, and the whole programme of proceedings marked out by the Douglas clique of the Democracy.

If this be true it of course followed that Governor WALKER and STANTON, who have all along avowed themselves in favor of a fair submisston of the Constitution to the people, stand on rather a precarious footing at Washington. Conscious of his loss of caste, and of the bad odium in which he is held by the purer and more ultra Democracy, Mr. STANTON has perhaps availed himself of the present opportunity of making his peace with the Free State Party. Perhaps the sacrifice of WALKER and STANTON is not intended, but Mr. BUCHANAN'S adopting a policy so antagonistic to their own, leaves that idea to be inferred.

Again, Secretary STANTON may have been induced to comply with the request of the Free-State men from a fear of the results which would follow a refusal. He had doubtless been informed that the Convention which meets on the 2d of December, to determine a plan of action for the Free-State party, would adopt a policy looking toward civil war as the only remedy, unless this request was granted. But be that as it may, he has given his consent and his proclamation calling for a special session of the Territorial Legislature is hourly expected. As one of the required conditions, *a document has been presented to Secretary Stanton, signed by two-thirds of the members of the Legislature and a number of the leading citizens, in which* the signers, in the first place set forth, that nothing will avert civil war in the present crisis, except the holding of a special session of the Legislature. Secondly, they promise that no use will be made of such special session *except to defeat the aims of the Lecompton Constitution and extricate themselves from their present difficulties.* These promises were required by STANTON for the purpose of preventing the Legislature from repealing the laws enacted by the former Missouri-elected Legislature.

CONTRADICTED.—We learn from parties who ought to know, that there is no foundation for the report that a small schooner privately left this port last week, loaded with arms and ammunition for the use of General WALKER'S army, which she was to land at a point in Nicaragua agreed upon with the General. We believe that up to this time the new crusade has received neither men or material of any account from New-York, but was originated, and will be maintained, for the present at least, almost exclusively by the South.—*Jour. Com.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MEN'S OVERCOATS,
FROCK COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
VESTS and
PANTS,
At reduced prices,
To close the season.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry. (And housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BOMBELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*
Y. C. SNOW.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

"THE CHEAPEST LIGHT."—KNAPP'S PATENT LAMPS, with oils that cost from 50 cents to $1 per gallon, produce a light superior to all other lamps, and at a cost of from ½ to 1 cent per hour. Persons owning "rights" throughout the country will be supplied with the Lamps, Oils, &c., on the most favorable terms.
WILLIAM SPOONER, Proprietor, No. 423 Hudson-st.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, ONLY 4 SHILLINGS A BOX, black or brown, best in use, No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Onguent for the hair. Highly fragrant dentifrice, at the inimitables shaving, hair-cutting and dyeing rooms, No. 1 Barclay-st

MARRIED.

BEARES—MOORE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Samuel Cook, JAMES D. BEARES, of Pittsburg, Pa., to CARRIE M., daughter of O. J. Moore, of this City.

WEBSTER—STEPHENSON.—In Buffalo, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. Geo. W. Hosmer, WM. R. WEBSTER, of Oyster Bay, L. I., to HELEN C., daughter of Thomas C. Stephenson, of the former place.

DIED.

SHERWOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, MARGARET, wife of Geo. E. Sherwood, aged 32 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the house, No. 38 East 28th-st., on Friday, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WHITNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, JOHN WHITNEY, aged 12 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to day, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 186 Atlantic st., without further invitation.

BOWIE.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, ELIZABETH LEIGHTON, wife of the late William Bowie, in the 62d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday next, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, John H. Bovie, No. 55 South 8th-st., Williamsburg.

PEARCE.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, AMOS PEARCE, in the 40th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the D. R. Church in the village of Port Richmond, without further notice, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, Dec. 18.

MESEROLE.—At Green Point, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, CATHERINE MORRELL, widow of Peter Meserole, in the 75th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, without further invitation.

VAIL.—At Islip, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, of dropsy, HENRY SHERDEN, youngest son of Harvey W. and Anna U. Vail, aged 18 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from St. Mark's Church, Islip, L. I.

HATFIELD.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Saturday evening, Dec. 12, RICHARD HATFIELD, son of the late Richard Hatfield, Esq., of this City.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 522 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.
JAMES M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st.,
Now offers his well-assorted stock of Fancy Cut and Moulded Glass ware, Decorated and Plain China wares, consisting of dining and tea sets, vases, &c., and fancy goods for the season, at greatly reduced prices for cash.

SILVER WARE
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 547 Broadway, one door west of Broadway,
WM. GALE & SON
have on hand a large stock of
SILVER WARE,
Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS, ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.
Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed,
WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

WILL BE READY AT 10 O'CLOCK:
UNSURPASSED ATTRACTIONS!
HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR JANUARY.
CONTENTS.
IDLEWILD, THE HOME OF N. P. WILLIS. By T. Addison Richards. Illustrated by Twenty-five Engravings.
NUPTIAL VERSES.
A WINTER IN THE SOUTH. Illustrated by Twenty Engravings.
THE SUPERSTITIONS OF SAILORS. Illustrated by Four Engravings.
JACK OF ALL TRADES. By CHARLES READE.
LETTIA'S BRIDAL GIFTS.
LOU. By JOHN R. THOMPSON.
THE NIECES OF A CARDINAL.
THREE CHAPTERS OF MY LIFE.
LIVING WITH OTHERS.
THE DOOM OF THE GRIFFITHS. By Mrs. GASKELL.
A MOHAMMEDAN GENTLEMAN.
THE VIRGINIANS. By W. M. THACKERAY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Tutor in Trouble—A Step-Father in Prospect—Four Head-Pieces.
CHAPTER V. Family Jars.
CHAPTER VI. The Virginians begin to see the World.
CHAPTER VII. Preparations for War.
CHAPTER VIII. In which George suffers from a common Disease.
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EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
FRANGIPANNI'S SLEIGH-RIDE, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.
FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Full Dress Toilet—Child's Dress—Fichu.
MR. THACKERAY'S NEW NOVEL, "THE VIRGINIANS," with many humorous illustrations by the Author, was commenced in the DECEMBER Number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE. It is printed from early sheets, received from the author in advance of publication in England—for which the publishers pay Mr. Thackeray the sum of two thousand dollars.
MR. CHARLES READE'S NEW STORY, entitled "JACK OF ALL TRADES—A MATTER-OF-FACT ROMANCE," written exclusively for HARPER'S MAGAZINE, was also commenced in the DECEMBER Number.
MRS. GASKELL'S BEAUTIFUL STORY, entitled "THE DOOM OF THE GRIFFITHS," will be found in the present Number, for JANUARY.
MR. WILKIE COLLINS' POWERFUL TALE, entitled "THE MARRIAGE TRAGEDY," will appear complete in the next Number.
The above three stories are written exclusively for HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

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HARPER & BROTHERS,
Publishers.

THE PROMINENT GIFT BOOKS OF THE SEASON.
ALL BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
I—WORLD-NOTED WOMEN. Seventeen plates on steel.
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VII—GERTRUDE OF WYOMING.
VIII—BLOOMFIELDS' FARMER'S BOY.
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X—KEATS' EVE OF ST AGNES.
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A complete catalogue of illustrated books to be had on application.
D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.,

PESTILENCE.
The NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, just issued, presents to its readers the portraits of Thomas Lebalt and Jacob Rathfele, convicted of robbing a pawnbroker, and who at the time of their detection were about to blow up the house with a torpedo. Also,
The trial and conviction of James Shepherd for arson.
Shocking Murder in Baltimore.
Murder in Virginia.
A Brutal Husband.
A Robber Shot by a Woman.
Bird's-eye View of New-Orleans—By Banqua.
The French Brigand, and
The Adventures of Videcq.
Dodger's Exposition of Thieves.
Indignation Meeting of Thieves.
Charity Ball of the Shop-Lifters.
"Invisible" on Thieves.
"Rough" and Ward, the Panel Thieves.
"Screenmen's" Procession.
Lives of Five Noted Thieves.
An old Offender Turned up.
Interesting Correspondence from New-Orleans, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other places.
Sold at every News Depôt.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
General Agents,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

THIS DAY,
SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.
PUBLISHERS' SALE
OF
MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY BOOKS.
C. & O. A. LEAVITT & CO.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
COMMENCING
TUESDAY, DEC. 15 AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
At 4 o'clock,
THE MOST DESIRABLE LOT OF BOOKS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION.
The Catalogue comprises a large collection of Books, (over 10,000 volumes,) in every department of Literature, being the entire duplicate samples of the late Trade Sale, embracing a superb variety of Books, with Richest Bindings, in full Turkey Morocco Gilt, Antique and Calf, and especially adapted as Holiday Gifts for the coming season.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers,
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HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Elegant Parian Marble Figures and Groups.
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Elegant Bronze and China Clocks.
Elegant articles in Silver-Plated Ware.
Elegant Bisque Figures and Groups.
For prices look at samples in our show-windows marked in
PLAIN FIGURES.
In articles combining beauty and utility, we offer the following at very little over
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR
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BUY NOW!
Gilt Band French China Dinner sets.....$42 00
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White French China Tea sets, 44 pieces.....3 25
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W. J. F. DALEY & CO.
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Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

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IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.—MOET AND CHANDON'S including such as they send to Paris and London.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and Hockheimer, delicate.
CLARET WINES, of the most esteemed vintage.
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COGNAC BRANDIES—Pale and colored, of various ages.
SCOTCH WHISKY—Bourbon, Jamaica Rum, Schiedam Gin, Batavia Arrack, Absinthe, &c.
DUTCH LIQUORS—White and Red Curacao, Noylau, &c.
All the above Wines, &c., we import particularly for the use of families and parties critical in their tastes, and range from good sound articles to the choicest productions of Europe, and are offered at the lowest prices.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
No. 405 Broadway.

CHINA AND GLASS.—CITIZENS OF NEW-York and Brooklyn are invited to call and examine an extensive and elegant stock of the above goods, comprising superbly decorated goods and fancy articles, appropriate for the Holidays. Fine Parian Statuary, Bronzed Goods, Bohemian Glass, richly cut and decorated. Also, choice designs of best Silver-plated Ware, in great variety, at
ORRINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATMOSPHERIC-PRESSURE plates for artificial teeth. Any one can discern its importance at once. The plate covering the roof of the mouth, which so much interferes with comfort and taste, is dispensed with, and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Call and examine. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

REPORTING.—BURR & LORD, SHORT-HAND writers and law reporters, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., official reporters in the United States Senate from 1848 to 1854, are prepared to execute with the utmost accuracy and dispatch all kinds of verbatim reporting, in a manner not to be surpassed.
WM. HENRY BURR.
WM. BLAIR LORD.

THE BROOKLYN FEMALE EMPLOYMENT Society will have a sale at the rooms, No. 65 Court-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 17 and 18. Clothing for women and children, with a few fancy articles.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for years 1855-56-57 for sale. Apply to H. P. TIOE, this office.

LADIES' HOSPITAL FAIR, FOR THE benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, will open TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at the Institution, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby. The Fair will continue through the week, from 1 o'clock P. M.

DRY GOODS.
IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.
The great sale at retail by assignees, at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 291 GRAND-ST.,
for the payment of confidential creditors,
MUST POSITIVELY CLOSE
on Saturday, the 16th day of January. And to effect the said liquidation, the whole of the stock has been subjected to a further and
UNPARALLELED REDUCTION IN PRICES.
And purchasers of
SILK DRESS GOODS,
French and English MERINOS,
PARAMETTAS, ALPACAS,
Saxony Wool and Cotton-and-Wool PLAIDS,
Plaid POPLINS, Alboni and Ducals,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES,
LINEN GOODS of every description,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS and DRAPERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FLANNELS and DOMESTIC GOODS,
would save money and time by attending the sale without delay, as the whole concern will be positively sold out by the Assignees, as the said deed of assignment directs.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

PANIC PRICES! PANIC PRICES!
OF
NEW SILKS, RICH SILKS,
CHEAP SILKS,
AT
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
Incredulous as it may appear,
WE WILL OFFER, THIS DAY,
Rich Silks at 31 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 37½ cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 50 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 56 cents per yard.
And Extra Rich Silks at 75 cents.
This is a reduction of
50 TO 70 PER CENT.
ON THE ORIGINAL COST,
TO CLOSE
THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.
Beautiful sets of Mink at.....$25
Extra sets of Mink at.....$30
Extra large Mink Capes at.....$60
Extra large Mink Capes, of rich dark shade, at.....$70
A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

GRAY BEAVER CIRCULARS AND BASQUES—$2 50, $4, $5, $6,
Suitable for misses' wear.
Gray, brown and black circulars,
$7, $8, $9, $10, full size,
At the great Holiday sale
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
At
BULPIN'S
Cloak, Shawl and Fur
Emporium,
No. 361 Broadway.

THE "CARIOLA" CLOAK,
A superb garment for
Holiday presents,
In fine Black Beaver, at
BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE
OF CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
AND LADIES' FANCY FURS.
Still further and immense reduction in prices of
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway,
Paris Mantilla Emporium.
GEO. BULPIN

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Great Bargains for the
HOLIDAYS, at
BULPIN'S Sale,
No. 361 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
Cloaks, cloaks, cloaks,
All new styles,
The richest goods,
At reduced prices.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

475 BROADWAY.
GENUINE FURS.
Our stock of fine furs, comprising an assortment unequaled in the City, all genuine and guaranteed, will be sold off at
Half their value.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

REDUCTION—REDUCTION—REDUCTION.
CLOSING SALES OF THE SEASON.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning,
And balance of the week,
The most astounding bargains, viz.:
100 rich Quille Silk Robes, $22—reduced from $40.
100 rich black Flounced Robes, $16 and $18—reduced from $25 and $30.
Also, elegant Velvet Quille Silk Robes, $35—reduced from $70.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
2,000 Gent's White Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $2 25 per doz.
1,500 Gent's White and Colored Border Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $3 per dozen.
200 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched and Grass Linen Handkerchiefs at $2 63 and $3.
500 Fine Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs $2 each, worth $3 50.
500 Embroidered Handkerchiefs from 37½c. to 62c. each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERY SALE, AT
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
2,000 double cambric collars, 25c. each.
1,500 embroidered jaconet do. at 25c. and 37c. each.
1,000 fine French tambour do. at 50c. each, worth $1.
Also,
The balance of our lace sets and collars at a reduction of 60 per cent. during the holiday season.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have now on hand
A choice selection of Cloth and Velvet Cloaks,
Which they will offer at the lowest prices
Of any other

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,

AUCTION AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Salesroom No. 364 Broadway,
corner of Franklin-st.

Dec. 16, and every day (Sundays and Christmas excepted) until Dec. 31,
At 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., daily, at their new salesroom,
No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon,

Great holiday sales of superb Paris fancy goods, Chinese goods, Silver and China ware—consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French China dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French China vases, Bohemian glass ware, in great variety, papier maché desks, jewel-cases, &c., solid sterling silver ware, plated ware, jewelry, work-boxes, fancy boxes, cigar-holders, and fancy goods of every description.

Ladies wishing to purchase for Christmas and New-Year's presents, would do well to call and examine this collection, among which will be found elegant diamond sets of pins, bracelets, ear-rings, &c., superb gold watches, Florentine and Roman mosaic sets, ear rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, &c.

The above goods comprises the most magnificent and superb collection of fancy goods ever offered at auction in New-York. The sale is positive and peremptory, and those wishing to purchase elegant goods for Holiday Presents, at low prices, would do well to call and examine this extensive and beautiful collection.

The rooms will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of goods, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID FURNITURE SALE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS SATIN-WOOD, ROSEWOOD AND OAK HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SPLENDID MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, GRAND ACTION PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT PAINTINGS, LIBRARY, &c.

The undersigned will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) commencing at 10½ o'clock, the largest and most valuable collection of really elegant furniture and superb and costly works of art that has probably ever been offered through this medium of sale, being the entire contents of the five-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, and must be removed immediately.

Parlor furniture will be sold at 11 o'clock precisely, and consists of magnificent suites, one of which is covered in orange and maroon brocatel, with elegant carved frames; one full suite of nine pieces, covered in blue and gold brocade, every piece carved in basso relievo; one do. carved in maroon silk velvet, carved in clusters fruit; all these suites have solid rosewood frames, and in perfect order; splendid pearl inlaid rosewood pianoforte; four splendid mantel and pier mirrors; two superb carved rosewood etageres, with marble tops and plate doors; elegant colored China vases, marble figures and groups, rich lace curtains, ladies' French escritoire, marble music cabinet, Turkish and reception chairs and medallion tapestry, medallion carpets, marble vases; rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; corner etageres, with mirror backs; collection of valuable oil-paintings, on canvas and glass; rich ormolu chandeliers, &c.

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

Superb carved rosewood bedsteads, French hair mattresses, dressing-bureaus, marble washstands, sofas, tête-a-têtes, French chairs, ebony and bronze clocks, superior rosewood secretary and bookcase, splendid beds, blankets, French counterpanes, with oak dining-room furniture of every description, extension table, silver ware, rich China, cut glass, &c., with great variety not mentioned. Commencing at 10½ precisely.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$4,000 Illinois Internal Improvement 6 per cent. Interest Stock of 1847.
$10,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$735 Sacramento City 10 per cent. Funded Loan Bonds of 1864.
$2,000 Lexington City (Ky.) 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Farm mortgage Bonds.
$2,000 New-York State 6 per cent. Stock of 1865.
$3,700 Watertown City 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 City of Chicago 6 per cent. Municipal Stock of 1877.
$4,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent. Bonds of 1873.
$20,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
41 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co..... $25 each
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co..... $100 each
16 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co..... $50 each
20 shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad..... $100 each
100 shares New-York and Harlem Railroad, (preferred Stock)..... $50 each
26 shares North River Fire Insurance Co..... $25 each
9 shares Firemen's Insurance Co..... $17 each
20 shares Harmony Insurance Co..... $50 each
30 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co..... $100 each

Next regular sale TO-MORROW, (Friday.) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities, every day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand, at private sale. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 223 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH CALLS PARTICULAR attention of persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Dec. 18, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SPECIAL SALE OF FINE DIAMOND AND ENAMELED GOLD JEWELRY AND WATCHES.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 92 Broadway, will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, an unusually valuable and beautiful stock of fine diamond and enameled gold jewelry of the newest and most fashionable styles and patterns and all in settings of warranted 18-carat fine gold. It consists in part of full diamond sets of bracelets, rings and pins; diamond, cluster and single-stone rings and pins; diamond, single-stone and cluster brooches and breast-pins; diamond studs, sleeve buttons and crosses; cameo pins, sleeve buttons and studs; gold and enameled bracelets with lockets; enameled broche bracelets, pins, lockets, &c., &c., &c. Roman and Florentine mosaic pins in etruscan settings; a few of those beautiful Geneva enamel paintings on copper, set as brooches, with pearl mountings; coral sets of pins and ear rings; opal, garnet, ruby and signet rings, together with other articles of first-class jewelry. Gold watches—also, an assortment of superior gold watches, full description of which will be given in catalogues. We invite the particular attention of the trade and buyers generally to this sale, as it comprizes qualities and styles that are rarely, if ever, offered at auction, all of which are sold under our full guarantee as to quality.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence in 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Being the property of a family declining housekeeping. Consisting of Brussels carpets, elegant gilt frame pier glasses, with gilt cornices attached; gilt, marble-top, pier base; carved rosewood suites, covered in maroon plush, elegant lace window curtains, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Grovesteen, rosewood, marble-top centre tables, etageres, &c.; mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, chandeliers, gilt frame mirrors, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, paillasses, oil-cloth, mahogany extension dining-table, silver-plated stair rods, &c. Also, a large assortment of China, glass and kitchen ware. The 2d and 3d-av. cars pass within half a block of the house.

JOHN C. JEFFRIES, Auctioneer.

BY LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, STORE No. 84 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, below Wall-st., THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1857, at 11 o'clock, for cash. Extensive and peremptory sale of first-class pianofortes, of latest style and variety, with new and important improvements, and superior to any offered to the public. They will consist of carved rosewood cases, with grand diagonal scale. Also, overstrung base, with plain, round and extra-carved mouldings and fancy corners, got up for private sales and in the best manner. The above are from one of the best manufacturers in the country. A warrantee given with each instrument. Dealers in music, music-teachers and any persons desirous of purchasing pianos will find it greatly to their interest to attend this sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS, DEC. 17.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of costly oil paintings, pastels and water-color drawings, the property of W. Schaus, Esq. This collection, made during the year, both in this country and in England, includes choice works by the most popular American and English artists. Among them will be found pictures by Atkinson, Boddington, Carmichal, Carmelenke, Coleman, James M. Hart, Wm. Hart, Hill, D. Johnson, Morris, Saintin, Shattuck, Spencer, Williams, Webb, and many others. It is seldom that we offer to the friends of the fine arts so many choice works at one time, and we invite special attention to this sale. The pictures will be on view, with catalogue, from Monday, Dec. 14, up to day of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, JEWELRY, WATCHES, WATCH MOVEMENTS, SILK VELVET, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 17 Nassau-st., near Fine-st., the following condemned goods, by order of Isaiah Rynders, United States Marshal, diamonds and other precious stones, gold and diamond jewelry, diamond and gold bracelets, brooches, sleeve buttons, diamond and enameled studs, rings and other jewelry, rubys, oriental pearl, &c.; gold and silver watches, watch movements, velvets, &c. The diamonds and other precious stones and jewelry will be on view at the office of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., Collector of the Port, Custom House, three days previous to the sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, DEC. 18, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., (to pay advances,) large sale of groceries, green and black teas, white and brown sugar, candles, soaps, molasses, syrup, &c., &c., Havana and German cigars; also, brandy, wines, and all kinds of liquors, in casks, cases and demijohns; two safes, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

SPLENDID FURNITURE.

ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers,
Will sell by order of the assignee, at No. 81 Nassau-st.,
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) AT 10½ O'CLOCK

A large and fine collection of magnificent household furniture, including five elegant rosewood parlor suites, in French, satin brocatel, velvet, plush and hair cloth.

ALSO,

One fine 7-octave rosewood cottage piano-forte.

N. B.—The above has been removed for convenience of sale by my order. E. GOODWIN, Mort'e and Assig.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st.,

A large assortment of
New and second-hand Furniture,
Mirrors, Oil-paintings, Fancy Goods,
Silver-plated ware, Jewelry, China ware,
Crockery, Cutlery, Carpets, &c., &c., &c,
Sale positive. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., extra choice wines, liquors, &c., selected from the stock of one of our oldest importers, and guaranteed in every respect; will be the only sale from this stock this season, consisting of very superior Otard, Dupuy & Co. brandy, 1846; fine Bourbon whisky, 1837; Ramsay's Scotch whisky, 13 cases very old sherry; London port; old Madeira, 1820; very old Holland gin; Hennessey brandy, 1830; old Duff Gordon sherry, old "Amontillado brown sherry, Malmsey, very fine Purinister port, very scarce; fine old port, do. Irish whisky, do. Jamaica rum, Jules Robin, 1851, Plaint & Co., 1850; pale Belle Fleur brandy; pure juice port, and other very choice and rare wines.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., from the shelves, in lots to suit purchasers, an extensive assortment of hardware cutlery, heavy goods and fancy articles. For full particulars, see *Courier & Enquirer*.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 Nassau-st., the superb collection of oil-paintings, water colors and pastels of W. Schaus, Esq.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 18, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a small quantity of furniture, jewelry, clothing, and gas fixtures, &c., &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock See Catalogue.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.—By order of EDWARD HEN, assignee of JOLLEY & TIERS, at No. 43 Maiden-lane, New-York, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of ladies' and gents' dressing-cases, ladies' work-boxes and reticules, rich China vases, figures, jewel-boxes, &c.; bronzes, plastiques, fine accordeons, violins, games, dominoes, backgammon boards, mahogany bagatelles, and a general variety of toys suitable for the approaching holidays, being part of the extensive stock imported by Jolley & Tiers. EDWARD HEN,
OSCAR JOLLEY & Co., Assignee of Jolley & Tiers,
WM. M. TIERS & Co.

NANKIN SHEEP FOR SALE.—FIFTEEN pair of the Nankin Sheep, on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, that breed three times every fifteen months, producing from three to five at a birth, will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Palace.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory *vs.* Wissmann and others, and Wissmann *vs.* The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HARKINS, Commissioner.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood. This is a purely vegetable extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to injure the constitution. Thousands have been cured by this preparation, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease Price $1.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway, from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 o'clock evenings. N. B.—Ricord's Practice includes all diseases and malformations of the generative and urinary organs, in either sex.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Offices No. 734 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Cases of recent disease quickly and radically cured. Especially in stricture, gleet, debility, &c., and where the patient has suffered from a certain class of people, his services will be best appreciated. Hours from 10 till 1, and after 6 o'clock in the evening.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS GREAT WORK —400 pages, profusely illustrated. Paris and London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 31, corner Spring and Mercer sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, before you marry, or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs you of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the Old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., and nowhere else. All others are malicious counterfeits of this great remedy—it being the only thing on earth that will really cure the venereal disease; all others drive it into the blood.

CONSUMPTION, PARALYSIS, NERVOUS DISEASES, &c.—Doctor Joseph G. will undertake to cure any kind of diseases, especially those given up by medicine. Address or apply to Doctor J. GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH SEMINAL weakness, induced by early indiscretion or other causes, and ladies suffering from secret debility, address in perfect confidence, your friend, and former fellow-sufferer, C. E. LANGDON, Albany, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter on hay and carefully attended to. Inquire of G. F. BELLOWS, Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts.

A FARMER WANTS TO GET TWO OR three horses to winter, on easy terms. Address DAVID AUSTIN, Amityville, South Huntington, Long Island.

HONEY! HONEY! HONEY! HONEY!—Recipe for making Honey, as good in looks and taste as that made by bees; costs 6 cents a pound; sent for one dollar. Address N. B. GARDNER, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES HENDERSON and JOHN A. KERNOCHAN against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 82 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and eight cents, with interest from the 14th day of September, 1857, on three hundred dollars, part thereof, and interest from the 2d day of October, 1857, on the three hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-five cents, other part thereof, and interest from the 17th day of November, 1857, on one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-three cents, other part thereof, besides the costs of this action. —Dated Nov. 18, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON,
n19-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857.
EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN WILSON HAWKSWORTH, JOSEPH ELLISON, THOMAS BUXTON HAWKSWORTH, and HENRY HOLBERT TAYLOR, against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above-named defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 82 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-six cents, with interest thereon from the 6th day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857.
EDWARD H. HUDSON,
n19-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALEXANDER BIRNIE against MOSES G. LENGHI, DENIS G. ETIENNE and LAURA his wife, Louise Gilbert, Louise, daughter of John Gilbert, and John Doe, her husband, Clementine Gilbert, Edward Gilbert, Mary Gilbert, The People of the State of New-York, George Frederick Danby, Daniel LeRoy, and Augustus Newbold LeRoy.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants LOUISE GILBERT, LOUISE, daughter of JOHN GILBERT, and JOHN DOE her husband: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in this City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in this City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1857.
THAYER & ARNOUX, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 150 Nassau-street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York the 5th day of December, 1857.
d10-law6wTh THAYER & ARNOUX, Plffs' Atty's.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM STENTON and ROBERT S. STENTON against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 82 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and fifty-four dollars, with interest thereon from the 15th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857.
EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857.
EDWARD H. HUDSON, Pl'ffs' Att'y.
n19-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN SHORTRIDGE, JOSEPH BENNETT HOWELL and JAMES JESSOP against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 82 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and thirty-seven dollars and forty-one cents, with interest from the 19th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action. —Dated Nov. 18, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857.
EDWARD H. HUDSON,
n19-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. MACHADO, WILLIAM HOGAN and MANUEL W. FURTADO, against NATHANIEL ISAACS, THOMAS READER and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of Isaacs, Reader & Co.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-two cents, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the said County Clerk's Office, on the 21st day of October, 1857.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o22-law12wTh*

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY. JOSEPH RUSSELL against FRANCIS J. CORBREY and MARY ANN, his Wife.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the Court House in the village of White Plains, on the 8th day of October, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 3, 1857.
LOCKWOOD, LAWRENCE & CROSBY,
o22-law10wTh* No. 133 Nassau-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN SIMPSON and MARY ANN his wife, against ALEXANDER T. MOORE, Trustee, &c., Alfred J. Cipriaut and Jane his wife, William B. Simpson and Mary Louisa his wife, James Magee Wilson, Helen Watson, Alfred Douglass and Rebecca Ann his wife.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 1, 1857. FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS,
n12-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq. Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PENNELL CHURCHMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated Dec. 9, 1857.

ANN E. CHURCHMAN,
JOHN S. ROBERTS, } Administrators.
d10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WORAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 55 Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 23, 1857.
s24-law6mTh* LEONARD W. KIP, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GUSTAV GEATZ, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, corner of Sands and Fulton streets, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 29th day of December next.—Dated June 24, 1857. SIGMUND ROSENBERG,
je25-law6mTh* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL GARDINER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated June 10, 1857.

JOHN B GARDINER,
WILLIAM H. GARDINER, } Executors.
je11-law6mTh*

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the firm of BEEBEE & CO., of the City of New-York, Bankers, have made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of their creditors. All persons or corporations having claims against said firm are requested to present them to the undersigned at his office, No. 47 Wall-st., and all persons or corporations having property in their hands belonging to said firm, or indebted to them, are requested to account and settle forthwith. JAMES B. COLGATE, Assignee.

ANDREWS & COLBY, Att'ys for Assignee,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1857. No. 391 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BY ORDER OF HON. P. SHELDON ROOT, County Judge of the County of Oneida, N. Y. Notice is hereby published of an order requiring all the creditors of WILLIAM WEST, of Utica, in the County of Oneida aforesaid, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said County Judge, at his office, in Utica aforesaid, on the 15th day of March, 1858, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, according to the provisions of the statute concerning voluntary assignments made pursuant to the application of an insolvent and his creditors.—Dated Dec. 14, 1857.

WILLIAM WEST, Insolvent.
By RICHARDSON & SCHROEPPEL,
d17-law.0wTh his Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VICTOIRE B. BINSSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.
d17-law6mTh* LOUIS B. BINSSE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McCLENNEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Arthur Brown, No. 49 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.

ALEXANDER HANNA,
ARTHUR BROWN, } Administrators.
d17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS E. KING, late of the City of New-York, counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1857.

FREDERICK C. BURNHAM, Executor,
jy9-law6mTh No. 167 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, corner of Bedford and Flushing avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 7, 1857. MARIA G. MEAD,
jy9-law6mTh* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SOWDON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of F. L. KNEELAND, No. 159 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated, New-

whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the various Wards of the City was as follows:

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the First Ward was three thousand five hundred and ninety-five.
Of which Andrew Carey received one thousand two hundred and ninety-nine.
Of which Thomas Core received three hundred and six.
Of which William Foster received nine hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Patrick Donahoe received two hundred and eight.
Of which Joseph Dumphy received two hundred and seven.
Of which Frank Anderson received two hundred and eighty-six.
Of which William H. Smith received two hundred and ninety-two.
And that there were nine scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Second Ward was one thousand two hundred and twelve.
Of which Joseph R. Reed received three hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which Robert Tilford, Sr., received three hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which William Thompson received two hundred and seventeen.
Of which Nicholas Nagle received two hundred and twenty-five.
And that there were twenty-six scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Third Ward was one thousand five hundred and thirteen.
Of which Alexander Thompson received seven hundred and twelve.
Of which James Nesbitt received three hundred and fourteen.
Of which John Hurley received four hundred and nine.
And that there were seventy eight scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Fourth Ward was four thousand four hundred and twenty-eight.
Of which James White received one thousand two hundred and thirty-six.
Of which James Powers received one thousand one hundred and sixty-five.
Of which Michael Doody received seven hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which William Kennedy received four hundred and fifty-six.
Of which Charles F. Stringer received two hundred and seventy-two.
Of which Tobias Cody received one hundred and eighty.
Of which Israel Felleman received one hundred and ten.
Of which John Roach received ninety-one.
Of which William Creighton received eighty-six.
Of which A. J. McCarthy received ninety.
Of which John Glass received eight.
Of which John Dunn received seven,
And that there were twelve scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Fifth Ward was five thousand six hundred and fifty-three.
Of which Charles F. Watts received one thousand five hundred and thirty-one.
Of which Rudolph Gerner received one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.
Of which Henry West received one thousand three hundred and nineteen.
Of which Thomas Walsh received one thousand one hundred and seventeen.
And that there were eighteen scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Sixth Ward was five thousand three hundred and sixty-six.
Of which John Glass received two thousand and seventy-three.
Of which Marcus Horbelt received one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.
Of which Daniel Duffy received six hundred and sixty-six.
Of which Joseph Lyons received four hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which James White received one hundred and nine.
Of which John Smith received one hundred and eight.
Of which John Dunn received forty-six.
And that there were one hundred and eight scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Seventh Ward was eight thousand four hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which John M. Waite received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
Of which Samuel Jones received one thousand six hundred and twenty-nine.
Of which Michael Shandley received one thousand four hundred and eight.
Of which Christopher F. Klenck received one thousand three hundred and one.
Of which James Kennedy received nine hundred and twenty-eight.
Of which Robert Stanwood received nine hundred and twenty-seven.
Of which Samuel Johnson received three hundred and sixty-six
And that there were fifteen scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Eighth Ward was eight thousand two hundred and ninety.
Of which Abraham Moses received two thousand three hundred and eighty-seven.
Of which Wm. B. Jones received two thousand three hundred and thirty-two.
Of which Isaac Blauvelt received one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.
Of which Robert Reed received one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three.
And there were sixteen scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Ninth Ward was eleven thousand nine hundred and ninety.
Of which Abraham Springsteen received four thousand and fifty.
Of which Ira C. Pearson received two thousand and forty.
Of which John Lee received two thousand and eight.
Of which John Sharkey received one thousand nine hundred and one.
Of which Henry Rogers received one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three.
And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Tenth Ward was six thousand four hundred and forty eight.
Of which Louis Vultee received one thousand six hundred and twenty-one.
Of which J. F. Badenhoff received one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven.
Of which Joseph Gilso received one thousand four hundred and twenty-five.
Of which Robert S. Beaver received one thousand four hundred and forty.
Of which James Hopkins received three hundred and forty.
And that there were one hundred and thirty two scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand and thirty-six.
Of which Henry Dreher received three thousand two hundred and fifty-nine.
Of which Bernard Callaghan received two thousand two hundred and fifty-nine.
Of which William W. Lyons received one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine.
Of which Daniel Tackner received one thousand four hundred and one.
Of which Lloyd Bryant received one thousand one hundred and forty-one.
Of which Daniel Faulkner received one hundred and fifty-one.
Of which Lawrence Dunn received twenty-seven.
Of which Israel F. Cohen received thirteen.
Of which John W. Somerindyke received nineteen.
And that there were sixty-seven scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Twelfth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and seventy-one.
Of which John U. Gent received one thousand one hundred and fifty-five.
Of which John Holmes received one thousand one hundred and forty-five.
Of which John W. Farrington received eight hundred and forty three.
Of which William Table, Jr., received seven hundred and sixty-eight.
And that there were ten scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Thirteenth Ward was six thousand three hundred and fifty-six.
Of which Jno. W. Somerindyke received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.
Of which M. L. Binswanger received one thousand four hundred and sixty-five.
Of which David Saffen received one thousand three hundred and ninety-eight.
Of which John T. Pilgrim received one thousand two hundred and eighty one.
Of which Israel F. Cohen received two hundred and eighty.
Of which James J. Young received forty-six.
Of which F. W. Tiedman received fifty-six.
And that there were thirty-eight scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Fourteenth Ward was six thousand and eighty-nine.
Of which Richard Carpenter received two thousand four hundred and forty-six.
Of which Isaac Jones received two thousand four hundred and forty-five.
Of which Henry Bennett received five hundred and seventy-six.
Of which G. O. Freeman received five hundred and seventy-three.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Fifteenth Ward was six thousand five hundred and sixty-eight.
Of which John H. Hillier received two thousand two hundred and fifty-seven.
Of which Charles A. Oliver received one thousand four hundred and eighty-five.
Of which George W. Bogart received one thousand and thirty.
Of which Archibald Wilson received eight hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which Patrick Murphy received seven hundred and twenty-nine.
Of which James Barton received ninety-five.
Of which Nathan Lobdell received fifty.
And that there were forty-four scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Sixteenth Ward was ten thousand and twenty-six.
Of which Thomas McTaggart received two thousand six hundred and ninety-five.
Of which Benjamin J. Carr received two thousand six hundred and seventy-three.
Of which Nathaniel Finck received two thousand three hundred and thirty-four.
Of which Mark H. Thomas received two thousand two hundred and eighty-six.
Of which William C. Frost received twenty-four.
Of which S. L. Hutchings received twenty.
And that there were four scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Seventeenth Ward was twelve thousand five hundred and twenty-five.
Of which Lewis Phieffer received three thousnad two hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Hugh Monahan received two thousand six hundred and sixteen.
Of which James S. Barker received two thousand five hundred.
Of which Benjamin Merritt received two thousand five hundred and twelve.
Of which John Flanagan received eight hundred and fifty-five.
Of which James Shannon received two hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Henry Dreher received one hundred and thirty-nine.
Of which Lloyd Bryant received sixty-nine.
And that there were one hundred and fifty-six scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Eighteenth Ward was ten thousand six hundred and fifty-two.
Of which Augustus Sibborns received two thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.
Of which John R. Finlay received two thousand seven hundred and thirty-four.
Of which James Britt received one thousand three hundred and seven.
Of which Henry Bishop received two thousand five hundred and seventeen.
Of which James Purcell received one thousand two hundred and seventy-one.
Of which William E. Jones received fifty-four.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Nineteenth Ward, was four thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.
Of which Patrick Flynn received one thousand four hundred and ninety-one.
Of which John McGlynn received one thousand four hundred and sixty-one.
Of which Henry A. Wolf received nine hundred and eighty-two.
Of which Joseph Jenkins received nine hundred and forty-one.
Of which William Hygins received fifteen.
And that there were seven scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Twentieth Ward was eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.
Of which William Resnar received two thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.
Of which Simeon Raymond received two thousand nine hundred and nine.
Of which William Wilson received two thousand five hundred and ninety-two.
Of which Bernard Mullin received one thousand six hundred and sixty-nine.
Of which Philip Holtz received one thousand three hundred.
Of which John J. Garbutt received three hundred and forty-five.
Of which John V. Gridley received eighty-two.
Of which Joseph B. Pollock received eighty-three.
And that there were twenty-seven scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Twenty-first Ward was eight thousand one hundred and ninety-four.
Of which Augustus Johnson received one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three.
Of which William B. Miner received one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which John O'Connor received one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.
Of which James Cushing received one thousand five hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which Abraham Connor received five hundred and ninety-six.
Of which Franklin Laughlin received one hundred and twenty.
And that there were fifty-one scatttering.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Twenty-second Ward was seven thousand one hundred and seventy-six.
Of which Thomas Cushing received two thousand two hundred and thirteen.
Of which John F. Seigman received one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.
Of which Micajah M. Staniels received one thousand four hundred and ten.
Of which Martin Grich received one thousand three hundred and ninety-five.
Of which George Dean received three hundred and sixty-one.
And that there were fourteen scattering votes.

COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the First Ward, was one thousand six hundred and forty-six.
Of which John O. Grady received one thousand one hundred and thirty-four.
Of which John Coffee received two hundred and eighty-seven.
Of which Arthur Boyle received two hundred and twenty-five
And that there was one scattering vote.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Second Ward was five hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Jared A. Timpson received three hundred and fifty-nine.
Of which John M. French received two hundred and twenty-four.
Of which Peter J. Tully received one.
And that there were four scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Third Ward was seven hundred.
Of which Hugh Crozier received three hundred and fifty-six.
Of which Edwin Meredith received three hundred and thirty-four.
And that there were ten scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
Of which Thomas Fitzgerald received one thousand one hundred and eighty-three.
Of which Peter J. Tully received seven hundred and one.
And that there were fifteen scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was two thousand eight hundred.
Of which James Tuthill received one thousand four hundred and ninety-three.
Of which John Y. Savage received one thousand two hundred and seventy-one.
Of which John Besson received fifty-five.
And that there were thirty-one scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was two thousand five hundred and twenty.
Of which Richard Barry received one thousand six hundred and twelve.
Of which Thomas W. Casey received five hundred and thirty-eight.
Of which Matthew Murray received three hundred and twenty-five.
And that there were forty-five scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward was four thousand two hundred and sixteen.
Of which Daniel Coger received two thousand two hundred and twelve.
Of which William Gayte received two thousand and twenty-four.
And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was four thousand and ninety-five.
Of which William Bloomfield received two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine.
Of which Charles H. Ring received one thousand eight hundred and sixty one.
And that there were five scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward was five thousand nine hundred and fifty one.
Of which Charles E. Gildersleeve received two thousand two hundred and nine.
Of which Peter Van Antwerp received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.
Of which Hiram Williamson received one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.
And that there were twenty scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Schools for the Tenth Ward was three thousand two hundred and thirty.
Of which Daniel Sloat received one thousand nine hundred and forty-one.
Of which Wm. Palmer received one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven.
And that there were twelve scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward was five thousand two hundred and forty-seven.
Of which S. P. Patterson received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which George White received two thousand three hundred and ten.
Of which Andrew Smith received eight hundred and eighty-three.
And there were sixty-six scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward was one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Augustus Johnson received one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.
Of which John Green received seven hundred and sixty-five.
And that there were two scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD,

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward was three thousand one hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which A. Brummell received one thousand three hundred and sixty-one.
Of which Alexander Proudfoot received nine hundred and eighty.
Of which Peter Mitchell received eight hundred and thirty-six.
And that there were forty-nine scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward was two thousand nine hundred and two.
Of which Andrew Byrne received two thousand three hundred and eighty-six.
Of which Henry Sneden received five hundred and sixteen.
And that there were thirty-three scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward was three thousand three hundred and forty-two.
Of which Richard Warren received two thousand two hundred and eighty-four.
Of which Lafayette Harrison received three hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which John P. Gaw received six hundred and ninety-two.
And that there were eight scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, was five thousand one hundred and eighty-six.
Of which Robert W. Adams received two thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.
Of which Charles Donahoe received two thousand and ninety-nine.
Of which Edwin. A. Smith received two hundred and fifty one.
And that there were four scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward was six thousand four hundred and eighty-five.
Of which James Cushing, Jr., received two thousand four hundred and ninety-three.
Of which James L. Miller received two thousand three hundred and thirty-three.
Of which Joseph McGuire received one thousand five hundred and thirty-three.
And that there were one hundred and six scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward was five thousand two hundred and sixty-five.
Of which George W. Pearcey received two thousand four hundred and thirty-two.
Of which William E. Curtis received two thousand five hundred and twenty-seven.
Of which Michael G. Gilligan received two hundred and eighty-five.
And that there were twenty-one scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common School of the Nineteenth Ward was two thousand four hundred and thirty-two.
Of which Hugh McCabe received one thousand three hundred and twenty eight.
Of which John Adriance received one thousand and ninety-five.
And that there were nine scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was five thousand nine hundred and sixty-four.
Of which Nelson J. Waterbury received one thousand five hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which Oliver H. Lee received two thousand four hundred and seventy four.
Of which John Kennedy received one thousand four hundred and eighty-five.
Of which Alvah Y. Canfie'd received four hundred and seven.
And that there were thirty-one scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward was four thousand and three.
Of which Lafayette Ranney received one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which Andre Froment received one thousand three hundred and eighty nine.
Of which John Lynch received four hundred.
Of which Elijah Mills received two hundred and thirty-three.
And that there were four scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward was seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight.
Of which John O'Keefe received two thousand one hundred and seventeen.
Of which William F. Graff received one thousand five hundred and one.
Of which William H. Doherty received one thousand two hundred and forty five.
Of which James Marriner received one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven.
Of which John Jasper received seven hundred and sixty-six.
And that there were two scattering.

INSPECTOR OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the First Ward was one thousand six hundred and twenty-eight.
Of which John E. Enright received one thousand one hundred and twenty-one.
Of which George L. Garlick received two hundred and twenty-three.
Of which John Hogan received two hundred and eighty-four.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Second Ward was five hundred and eighty-three.
Of which James W. Manning received three hundred and sixty
Of which Daniel H. McDonald received two hundred and twenty-three.
Of which Dennis Hogan received one.
And that there was one scettering vote.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Third Ward was seven hundred and five.
Of which J. McGrath received three hundred and fifty-three.
Of which Edwin N. Hyde received three hundred and forty-two.
And that there were ten scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was two thousand one hundred and forty-five.
Of which Dennis Hogan received one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five.
Of which Edward M. Morris received one hundred and fifty-seven.
And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was five thousand six hundred and twenty-seven.
Of which John Besson received one thousand five hundred and three.
Of which Benjamin R. Conklin received one thousand four hundred and ninety-four.
Of which John T. Henry received one thousand three hundred and seventeen
Of which William B. Howenstein received one thousand three hundred and nine.
And there were four scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was two thousand four hundred and eighty-seven.
Of which Thomas White received two thousand four hundred and fifty-one.
And that there were thirty-six scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward was four thousand one hundred and eighty-three.
Of which Joseph E. Snodgrass received two thousand one hundred and eighty-three.
Of which Henry Stucke received two thousand and one.
And that there were twenty-two scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was four thousand and eighty-two.
Of which John Dixon received two thousand and sixty.
Of which David Coleman received two thousand and nine.
And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward was five thousand nine hundred and forty-eight.
Of which William R. Beardsley received two thousand two hundred and eleven.
Of which George P. Nelson received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
Of which Isaac G. Pesoa received one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.
And that there were twenty-six scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward was three thousand two hundred and eighteen.
Of which John J. McGowan received one thousand six hundred and four.
Of which Samuel M. Ambler received one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which Walter S. Pinchon received one hundred.
Of which Philip Birack received twenty-two.
And that there were thirty-four scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward was five thousand two hundred and twenty-two.
Of which Ross McGuire received two thousand two hundred and fifty nine.
Of which Jeremiah G. Sugar received two thousand and eleven.
Of which Jacob Fink received seven hundred and ninety-one.
Of which Thomas Harrison received eighty-two.
And that there were seventy-nine scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward was one thousand nine hundred and eighty-six.
Of which John Moore received one thousand one hundred and forty-one.
Of which Jonathan P. Trotter received eight hundred and thirty-nine.
And that there were six scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward was three thousand one hundred and sixty-nine.
Of which Frederick Fitzpatrick received seven hundred and ten.
Of which Chas. M. Smith received eight hundred and thirty-four.
Of which Richard G. Newkirk received nine hundred and seventy-six.
Of which Israel Jarvis received six hundred and forty-nine.
And that there were fifty-one scattering.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward was two thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.
Of which Henry Manron received two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which George Swain received five hundred and seventeen.
And there were thirty-seven scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward was three thousand three hundred and forty two.
Of which L. Van Wart received three hundred and twenty-seven.
Of which John B. Stevens received two thousand three hundred and eighteen.
Of which Elijah Fisher received six hundred and ninety-two.
And that there were five scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward was five thousand and ninety-one.
Of which John W. Hogencamp received two thousand nine hundred and eighty.
Of which Wm. A. McCool received two thousand one hundred and eleven.
And that there were nineteen scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward was six thousand four hundred and ninety.
Of which Wm. Hibbard received two thousand five hundred and thirty-four.
Of which Geo. W. Isaacs received two thousand three hundred and thirty-nine.
Of which Adam Stock received one thousand four hundred and eighty-three.
And that there were one hundred and thirty-four scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward was five thousand two hundred and thirty-six.
Of which James W. Gerard received two thousand four hundred and fifteen.
Of which Anthony B. Nelson received two thousand four hundred and three.
Of which John O. Sullivan received two hundred and eighty-three.
Of which J. S. Matthews received one hundred and thirty-five.
And that there were eight scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward was two thousand four hundred and fifty-one.
Of which Jeremiah Toale received one thousand four hundred and twelve.
Of which John Turner received one thousand and thirty-one.
And that there were eight scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was five thousand nine hundred and seventy.
Of which Peter H. Duncan received two thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which Francis Goldey received two thousand five hundred and sixty-two.
Of which Josiah R. Mack received four hundred and fourteen.
And that there were twenty-seven scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward was eight thousand and seventy eight.
Of which Lewis S. Thomas received two thousand two hundred and ten.
Of which Bartholomew B. Chappell received two thousand two hundred and seven.
Of which Cornelius L. Purdy received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.
Of which Michael Door received one thousand eight hundred and six.
And that there were thirty-one scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward, was three thousand six hundred and sixteen.
Of which Edward Simpson received one thousand five hundred and thirteen.
Of which Joseph Potter received one thousand four hundred and ninety one.
Of which Peter Masterson received six hundred and six.
And that there were six scattering votes.

TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward was five thousand four hundred.
Of which John H. Williams received one thousand one hundred and sixty-five.
Of which William Jennett received nine hundred and eighty.
Of which Michael Brennan received seven hundred.
Of which Nicholas Dimond received nine hundred and eighty-one.
Of which James Fitzgerald received three hundred and eighty.
Of which Patrick Baldwin received two hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Joseph Jamison received two hundred and twenty-six.
Of which M. A. Van Lier received two hundred and fourteen.
Of which M. T. Gibbons received one hundred and nine.
Of which Henry Applehoff received one hundred and seven.
And that there were thirty-nine scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward was one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight.
Of which Thomas D. Gale received three hundred and sixty-
Of which Isaac Ayres received three hundred and fifty-nine.
Of which John McCauley received two hundred and twenty-two.
Of which Bernard Meyer received two hundred and twenty-two.
And that there were five scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Third Ward was two thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which James Hackett received three hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which Augustus P. Heath received three hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which Daniel Mooney received three hundred and forty-eight.
Of which Enoch Smith received three hundred and three.
Of which Nicholas S. Ludlum received three hundred and thirty-five.
Of which Chas. W. Frazer received three hundred and thirty-five.
Of which John Brush received three hundred and thirty-four.
Of which Benjamin Waterbury received three hundred and thirty-five.
And that there were twenty-two scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was three thousand six hundred and sixteen.
Of which John Shea received one thousand two hundred and thirty five.
Of which Charles Kelly received seven hundred and ninety-five.
Of which Richard O'Neil received eight hundred and one.
Of which Edward M. Morris received nine hundred and seventy-eight.
And that there were seven scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was eight thousand four hundred and nine.
Of which James S. Scofield received one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight.
Of which Augustus Howe received one thousand four hundred and ninety-one.
Of which Charles M. Hall received one thousand three hundred and seventeen.
Of which Henry C. Van Velsor received one thousand three hundred and two.
Of which Andrew Clark received one thousand two hundred and eighty-five.
And there were sixteen scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and forty-four.
Of which Edward J. McGloin received two thousand four hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which William Cantwell received two thousand four hundred and fifty-one.
Of which James McGuire received two thousand four hundred and forty-eight.
And that there were seventy-two scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, was twelve thousand six hundred and fifty-nine.
Of which Mahlon Hewitt received two thousand one hundred and eighty
Of which Richard Poillon received two thousand one hundred and ninety-four.
Of which John Witherell received two thousand one hundred and sixty-five.
Of which J. W. McKeever received two thousand and seven.
Of which William S. Tuers received two thousand and five.
Of which James Murphy received two thousand and twenty.
And that there were ninety-eight scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was twelve thousand two hundred and thirty-two.
Of which Mathias Clark received two thousand two hundred and fourteen.
Of which Eliphalet Bootman received two thousand two hundred and thirteen.
Of which Robert H. Ellis received one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven.
Of which William Forbes received two thousand and fifty-six.
Of which James Redmond received one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
Of which John Ahern received one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.
And that there were nineteen scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward was eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty.
Of which James W. Booth received four thousand and ninety-eight.
Of which John Kennard received two thousand two hundred and thirty-eight.
Of which David M. Earle received one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.
Of which Robert W. Andrews received one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.
Of which Albert Bogart, Jr., received one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.
And that there were eight scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward was six thousand four hundred and nineteen.
Of which James N. Glover received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight.
Of which Herman Gutmann received one thousand six hundred and nineteen.
Of which William C. Bradley received one thousand five hundred and sixty-eight.
Of which Andrew S. Kasmire received one thousand four hundred and thirty.
Of which August Ehlers received thirteen.
And that there were thirty-one scattering votes,

ELEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward was ten thousand three hundred and sixty-two.
Of which A. R. Jackman received two thousand three hundred and seven.
Of which Michael Cunningham received two thousand two hundred and eighty-two.
Of which Henry Calkin received two thousand and eight.
Of which James R. Sparrow received one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one.
Of which Louis Schlamp received eight hundred and fifty-one.
Of which Owen Keenan received six hundred and forty-nine.
Of which Edward Brennan received twelve.
And that there were sixty-three scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which Charles Boyce received one thousand one hundred and fifty-five.
Of which Thos. Colgan received one thousand one hundred and thirty-nine.
Of which John P. Cumming received eight hundred and seventy-nine.
Of which Geo. W. Southwick received seven hundred and eighty-one.
And that there were fifteen scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward was nine thousand five hundred and twenty-six.
Of which Garret M. Losee received nine hundred and sixty-nine.
Of which Geo. W. Thurber received one thousand three hundred and sixty-five.
Of which Robert Fair received seven hundred and fourteen.
Of which Arch. Walker received nine hundred and seventy-seven.
Of which Alfred Vallston received six hundred and fifty-one.
Of which Philip Merkle received eight hundred and eleven.
Of which James A. Flaack received one thousand and two.
Of which Patrick Campbell received seven hundred and eighty-eight.
Of which Eliphalet S. Nuvins received seven hundred and eleven.
Of which John Mowbray received eight hundred and forty-one.
Of which John Burr received six hundred and forty-seven.
And that there were fifty scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward was eight thousand seven hundred and forty-one.
Of which Patrick Dolan received two thousand three hundred and seventy-five.
Of which James O'Neill received two thousand three hundred and seventy-five.
Of which John H. Chambers received two thousand three hundred and sixty-two.
Of which H. C. Walsh received five hundred and eighteen.
Of which Henry D. Kent received five hundred and seventeen.
Of which Sedney Smith received five hundred and thirteen.
And that there were eighty-six scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward was six thousand six hundred and fifty-four.
Of which Edward L. Beadle received two thousand three hundred and forty-two.
Of which John Foster received two thousand six hundred and fifty-seven.
Of which James B. Brady received two thousand three hundred and seventy-five.
Of which David Uhl received two hundred and seventy-six.
And that there were forty-two scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward was seven thousand three hundred and fourteen.
Of which Stephen M. Drew received one thousand four hundred.
Of which Dennis McCarthy received one thousand three hundred and sixty-nine.
Of which Charles W. Hull received one thousand and sixty-five.
Of which Samuel P. Abbott received one thousand and forty-four.
Of which William McDivitt received one thousand and eighty-five.
Of which John C. Gaze received one thousand and forty-four.
Of which Thomas Collins received three hundred and two.
And that there were five scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty-one.
Of which William Menck received two thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.
Of which Robert Taylor received two thousand four hundred and sixty-four.
Of which Hubbard G. Stone received two thousand nine hundred and sixty-five.
Of which Watts C. Livingston received two thousand nine hundred and eighty-five.
Of which John Hardy received one thousand four hundred and sixty-three.
Of which Gustavus Schaback received one thousand five hundred and eighteen.
Of which Peter Farrall received one thousand five hundred and thirty-nine.
Of which Charles Darragh received one thousand three hundred and ninety-six.
Of which John A. Leighton received four hundred and twenty.
And that there were thirty scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward was eight thousand two hundred and seventy-one.
Of which Robert G. Mooney received one thousand eight hundred and twenty.
Of which Alexander Renton received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.
Of which John Stevenson received two thousand and fifty-four.
Of which James Dennis received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which John A. Griscom received two hundred and three.
Of which Joseph N. Barnes received two hundred and one.
Of which Arnest Finck received two hundred and fifty-two.
And that there were seventy-one scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward was ten thousand six hundred and seventy eight.
Of which John F. Betts received one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four.
Of which A. H. Underhill received one thousand five hundred and five.
Of which Jonas Sparks received one thousand five hundred and three.
Of which Jothan Wilson received one thousand four hundred and ninety-three.
Of which Terrence Riley received seven hundred and forty-eight.
Of which Siebert Ungermach received seven hundred and forty-eight.
Of which William L. Wiley received seven hundred and fifty-two.
Of which Peter Masterson received seven hundred and forty.
Of which Cornelius Murphy received six hundred and thirteen.
Of which John Kelly received six hundred and nine.
And that there were three scattering votes.

MORGAN L. HARRIS, Chairman.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1857.

The Board of City Canvassers of the City and county of New-York having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several election districts of said City and county, at the election held Dec. 1, 1857, do hereby certify, determine and decree.

MAYOR.

That Daniel F. Tiemann, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Mayor of the City of New-York.

GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

That Anthony Dugro, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Governor of the Almshouse.
That Washington Smith received the next highest number of votes, and was thereby duly elected Governor of the Almshouse.

SUPERVISORS.

That Wm. M. Tweed, Isaac Bell, Jr., Elijah F. Purdy, Walter Roche, William E. Connor, John R. Briggs, were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected as Supervisors; and that John A. Kennedy, Wm. R. Stewart, Augustus Wiseman, Orison Blunt, Peter P. Voorhies and Thomas B. Stillman having received the next highest number of votes are,

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ The Ladies' Hospital Fair, which was opened on Tuesday evening at the Infirmary, corner of Rieecker and Crosby streets, was well attended and very successful in a pecuniary point of view. The rooms are tastefully decorated, and the articles, among which are a choice collection of water-color paintings by celebrated English artists, are well selected, and marked at very low prices. A fine selection of German toys, which are sold twenty-five per cent. cheaper than by ordinary dealers, are very attractive to the juvenile portion of the assembly, and to all those who are in want of holiday presents generally. The Fair will continue through the week.

The Case of the Cortes on the Coast of Africa.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would seem needless to refer to the article published in your columns of the visitation of the schooner *Cortes*, on the coast of Africa, by the boats of the United States ship *Cumberland*, as it is no uncommon occurrence for "legitimate traders" on that coast to be thus visited, as was the case in this instance.

The *Cortes* was purchased by her present owners, new, from the builders, in 1852, and she has been engaged in no other trade than a *lawful* one, between this port and Africa, and will never be while so owned. This vessel, her trade and owners, are well known to Rev. J. L. WILSON, of the Central Board of Missions, long resident on that coast. And she has been the means of conveying many missionaries to and from Africa, and in some instances free of charge, as was the case in the burning of the station at Corisco Island some years since—the captain detaining her some two weeks for this humane conduct.

Some allowance must be made, however, for the graphic account which the United States officer gave of the affair, seeing it afforded him an opportunity of showing the gallant conduct of his crew in boarding an *unarmed* trader, which no doubt was a cause of "surprise," seeing she had been five years pursuing—as shown them—a legitimate trade, without *previous* molestation. It is gratifying at least to see "that she was declared a legitimate trader, her papers returned, and matters assumed their wonted aspect."

B. A. MUMFORD & BROS.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

The Farmers' Club met on Tuesday at the American Institute, ASHER L. SMITH, Esq., Lebanon, CONN., in the Chair. Some interesting extracts from the European journals were read by Mr. T. W. FIELD, Secretary *pro tem.*, in the unavoidable absence of Judge MEIGS. From the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England the following passages are presented.

POTATOES.

There appears to be a certain stage at which the potato is more liable to disease than at any other period of its growth. The month of August is the most critical time in England for Winter potatoes. But by sprouting the tuber before setting you obtain nearly a month's advantage, so that when the disease comes, the plant is in a stronger state than it would otherwise be. We know for a fact that the same kind of potatoes, set at the same time as the sprouted ones, were much diseased, while the sprouted ones were sound. The fluke potato has proved to be the soundest. It is very productive, and grows to a large size. In many soils it retains a sweet yam-like flavor until Easter, when the sweetness disappears.

FARM-YARD MANURES.

Dr. AUGUSTUS VOELCKER observes: It is a prevailing opinion among farmers that the peculiar smell which emanates from dung-heaps is caused by the escape of ammonia, and that the deterioration of farm-yard manure is due in a great measure to the loss of this most fertilizing substance. But this volatile carbonate of ammonia which appears in putrifying organic matter, is so inconsiderable in fresh as well as in fermented dung during all stages of decomposition, that it is not worthy of notice in a practical point of view, so that the *escape* of ammonia cannot be the cause of manure heaps losing much fertilizing power even by long exposure to the atmosphere. But in the interior of a dung-heap, where the heat is often to 120° or 150° Fahrenheit, the ammonia is given off so abundantly that its presence here becomes patent by the characteristic smell. Fortunately the external cold layers of dung-heaps act as a chemical filter, and return the ammonia within so effectually that even a delicate red litmus paper is not altered in the least. However strong the smell of a dung-heap may be, the Doctor does not believe it is due to the escape of ammonia.

Professor MAPES said that it was a well-understood fact that manures exposed so as to allow their fluid ingredients to pass away, lose in that fluid a large amount of soluble inorganic material susceptible of being taken up by plants. The loss of the ammonia from a manure heap is an evil. The addition of swamp-muck renders manure doubly valuable. We ought to lose no part of the manure that is either volatile or soluble. In Flanders, manure is carried to the field from the cistern in solution, and until it is in a condition to pass into solution it is not used. With us the question would be one of economy, as the expense of manipulation is heavy. In this plan, whatever be the chemical theory, no ammonia is given off, for the instantaneous employment of water prevents it. There ought to be no waste of either volatile or soluble matter. The box-feeding process in England proves that the plan of spreading manure at once is not nearly so economical as that which is properly manipulated.

The result always is, that even with the most clumsy composting an increase of value is obtained beyond the power of the two used separately. One cord of manure rendered fluid will represent 2½ cords. But the question is, whether the expense of the manipulation does not neutralize the advantage. You may cover the surface of a field with shavings if you like, and the soil will be improved. Mulching with leaves, or the salt hay of the meadows, is not to be mistaken for the effect of manure which passes into the soil by solution. The Professor would use many things as a top dressing, but not stable manure, which is very volatile, especially in a long state.

BARN-YARD MANURE.

The subject of the day—*the Winter treatment of barn-yard manure*—was then taken up.

Professor MAPES said—In the Winter treatment of barn-yard manure in the open air, if you will watch it, you will observe the decomposition and escape of gases. It is not so valuable as manure treated under a shed. It evaporates rapidly if exposed. If placed under a shed, and allowed to become short very rapidly without becoming heated, its value is enhanced. The object is to get it in solution, and not at the same time in a volatile state. A cistern is to be employed supplied with a necessary quantity of water. The two conditions are air and moisture, and then the soluble materials run through the solid material to the cistern. A minute amount of sulphuric acid may be added to the cistern which converts the carbonate of anamonia into the sulphate. This plan gets rid of the immense labor of turning over the materials, too fibrous to admit of manipulation that might render it homogenous. The trouble and time and loss of handling over is got rid of by the arrangement of a cistern at the foot of the manure heap. It was said that LIEBIG was all wrong, that ammonia was not so especially useful, and now on the other side, Dr. VOELCKEL assumed an equally fanatical opinion. Both parties had assumed a too exclusively one-sided view of the truth in this matter. Organic materials were as necessary as inorganic for the growth of plants. But both must be placed in such a condition as was favorable for assimilation by the growing plants.

The Professor was very satirical upon the folly of those farmers who suffer the liquid drainage from their manure heaps to run down a hill and across the road before their farm yards. He mentioned a locality where the number of farms might be counted by the number of rills of this nature across the road through the country.

Dr. WATERBURY observed upon the peculiarity of American Winters. Very little chemical change took place upon heaps of manure in the open air during Winter. Where land is cheap it is better to take a longer course, say for instance, to put manure under the Indian corn, and let it compost itself. The length of time required for the decomposition of organic materials in the soil depends much upon the question whether there be at the time a growing crop above such materials. The roots that are above rapidly remove the carbonic acid. In a wide system composting is not so profitable, and with 200 or 300 acres, a man can do little more than get out his manure.

Professor MAPES said there was no Winter inside of a compost heap; the thermometer proved that if there were any depth of manure decomposition did go on, even in the open air. The yield will be 20 per cent. greater where short manure is used instead of long manure. That has been demonstrated. On clay soils, long manure rendered pulverulent by the frost is economical. The mechanical effect is that the straw renders the soil accessible to air, but that is a question of mere mechanical treatment. The method of leaving a heap to become short, of itself, will not prove economical. As to the labor of composting, the labor is not increased. You have got to have some place for it. You handle it but once and have not to touch it again. It is a positive saving of labor.

Mr. BERGEN, of Gowanus, said that in his locality both long and short manures were used. Long manure put immediately under the corn would not answer. The soil was a sandy loam. That perhaps made some difference. Something had been said about clover. We could not depend the first year upon our timothy crop. Clover is a very troublesome feed, especially for horses. It grows very strong on the ground, and is not so easily cured as timothy.

The Chairman said he had a farm of about 40 acres—he had kept 15 cows on it, had hay to sell, besides other crops. He described his manure heap. He had done all he could to prevent it from heating under cover. Manure in the open air was only fit for grass. When made under the barn the land would not easily forget such a dressing. His land was so rich that the clover bothered him—15 tons on two acres. It was mowed, and cured in the cocks, not spread at all. It kept ten cows and two horses all the Winter. He could not see the advantage of plowing clover in, unless when green, and thought the fluid from clover was worth no more than water.

Professor MAPES said he had been misunderstood. It would be found that water which had been allowed to transude through a muck heap would not come out water.

Dr. WELLINGTON described his plan of a cellar for manure under a barn. The walls were pointed. Every second day he added to the heap of manure that cellar contained. Prepared as he prepared it he would prefer his compost to any material he could name. It was so situated that all the cattle droppings fell into it. It was never exposed to currents of air, and never frozen. He never had any long muck. On any rainy day, when work outside could not be done, his workmen could well employ themselves in turning over this heap. As to drying, when urine is not available even water is useful. The animals stood on a floor over a cellar ten feet deep, and he was convinced that no better plan could be adopted to economize manure.

The Club then adjourned, agreeing to resume the subject at the next meeting.

Sickness at Sea.

Captain CONCKLIN, of the schooner *John Griffiths*, arrived Tuesday. Reports having lost by fever the whole of his crew, with the exception of the cook, while bound from Aspinwall to Minatitlan, and put into Key West for a new crew.

LAYING IN WINTER CLOTHING.—Frederick Francis, a negro nearly 50 years of age; and Francis Clark, a boy of 15 years, entered on Tuesday into a joint speculation to provide themselves with winter clothing. They commenced their operations at Allen's clothing store, No. 31 Parkrow. The negro went into the store and commenced looking at some garments and asking the prices with view to divert the attention of the clerk while the boy remaining outside availed himself of the opportunity given him to "haul down" garments hung up for display in front of the store. He had just commenced hauling down when officer ARMSTRONG, of the Second Ward, observed the dodge, and arrested him. He also arrested the negro, thus nipping in the bud the joint stock speculation. Both parties were committed for examination. FRANCIS, the negro, is an old offender, and only a few days since "came from the Island."

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Dec. 17.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1004, 1492, 1555, 1843, 1773, 1810, 1911, 1912, 162, 869, 1298, 1301, 506, 1239, 1280, 1482. *Part II.*—Nos. 1928 to 1937, 1939, 1940, 67, 86, 1823.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Same as Calender of the 14th.

SUPERIOR COURT—Same as Calendar of the 16th, striking out 710, and adding 629.

The Cangemi Case—The Writ of Error Allowed—Stay of Proceedings Granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 16.

Before Hon. Justice ROOSEVELT.

The People vs. *Michael Cangemi.*—Yesterday Judge ROOSEVELT rendered a decision on the motion made for a stay of proceedings, and a writ of error to have this case reviewed by the Court of Appeals. His Honor read the following opinion:

ROOSEVELT J.—Cangemi, the prisoner, was convicted of murder, not at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, but at a Circuit. He was sentenced, not by the Circuit, but by a General Term of the Supreme Court. His counsel allege various supposed errors in the proceedings, trial, and sentence—some of them of a grave and novel character, and on which the Judges at the General Term were divided in opinion. He now asks that the execution of his sentence may be stayed for a few days, and that he may be allowed to carry his case to the Court of Appeals. This can only be done, it is supposed, on the fiat of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and which the Judge may grant or withhold, according to circumstances.

Such undoubtedly was the law, in capital cases, prior to 1855. The subject of the death penalty, however, had undergone much discussion. Its humanity as well as its expediency had been vehemently attacked and as vehemently defended. In some States a repeal had been the result. In this State the Legislature adopted a compromise measure. They gave to prisoners sentenced to death, the privilege of appealing from the Oyer and Terminer, including of course the Circuit as its substitute, to the Supreme Court, meaning the General Term, and from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals; and, as a further safeguard against the possible mistakes of Jurors as well as Judges, they expressly authorized "the Appelate Court to order a new trial if it should be satisfied that the verdict (against the prisoner) was against the weight of evidence, or against law; or that justice required a new trial, whether any exception should have been taken or not in the Court below." Laws of 1855, page 613. The language of other parts of the act, although liable to some technical criticism, is equally strong. "Every conviction for a capital offence, &c., shall be brought before the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, &c., by a writ of error, with a stay of proceedings as a matter of right." Under this statute, as it seems to me, no discretion is left to the Judge. He is absolutely bound, when applied to by any person convicted of a capital crime, to issue the writ and istay the execution. Of what avail would the writ be if the prisoner could be hung before his appeal could be heard? To say that he shall have an appeal as matter of right, and at the same time allow his life to be taken before he can reach the appellate court, would be a mere mockery. How can a man be heard when dead? and how can a man's conviction for an alleged offence be reviewed on appeal without a hearing? Delay and uncertainty in the punishment of great crimes no doubt encourages their perpetration. On the other hand the judicial taking of human life, is, and ought to be, a matter of deep solemnity. To weigh these opposing considerations was the province of the Legislature. The Legislature have said there "shall be" an appeal—it is not for the judge to say there shall not.

In the present case neither the writ of error, nor the stay accompanying it, is likely to be attended with any evil. The sentence, by its terms, is not to be carried out till the 15th of January; the Appellate Court will assemble ten days before that time. A review can therefore be had and a final decision obtained in the interval of suspension already provided for. The stay, therefore, which is applied for, will only be operative in the event of unforeseen casualty.

Writ of error allowed with a stay of proceedings till the Court of Appeals shall otherwise order.

It is proper I should say that this disposition of the matter is made with the full concurrence of the presiding Justice who heard the arguments at the General Term.

Before Hon. Justice DAVIES.

DECISIONS.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company vs. *The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.*—Case and exceptions settled.

William Johnson vs. *John Newcomb.*—Case settled.

J. N. Bleecker vs. *John F. White et al.*—Exceptions of defendant Carroll settled.

L. F. Glackmeyer vs. *T. Chagot.*—Case and exception.

J. C. Beach vs. *J. W. Averill.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the ground of the frivolousness of the answer.

E. C. Spair vs. *D. A. Mitchell.*—Judgment for plaintiff for the amount of the note and interest and protest.

J. Goldsmith vs. *John Orser.*—Judgment for defendant.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOLIDAY HAT.—Now is about the proper time to select your hat for the holidays, and the best place to do it is at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. He has his splendid stock made up in his usually excellent and artistic styles, especially for the season, so that he is prepared to supply his customers with just such articles as they may desire. Call early and make your selections. His price is still only $4 for a hat, the equal of which cannot be purchased elsewhere for $5.

[Advertisement.]

A MONSTER ENTERTAINMENT.—Four choice pieces are to be performed at PURDY'S National Theatre to-night, viz.: "Phantom of the Wreck," "Devil's Daughter," "Spitfire," "Mountain Sylph," together with a Grand Divertissement by the Carlo Family. Go early. Don't forget the great new Pantomime of "Boreas, or the Spirit of Air," which is to be produced on Monday next in the most gorgeous and costly style. The box book is fast filling up for next week. No extra charge for secured places.

[Advertisement.]

LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION.—The second Lecture of the Course on the Modern Treatment of Consumption will be delivered by ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock this evening. Subject—*The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Water-Cure Treatments in Consumption.*

The profession, students of medicine and the public respectfully invited to attend. Admittance free.

[Advertisement.]

TO YOUNG PHYSIC.—In all Inflammatory cases, and, as a rule of general application, where pain is present, give a dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS first, the complaint will be found always more manageable. One of the Life-Addition Pills, or four Universals.

AN OLD M.D.

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION.—Remember Dr. MELVILLE'S lecture this evening, at Stuyvesant Institute, at 7½ o'clock precisely.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS,
And all Muscular and Nervous Pains,
Cured by wearing an Oiled Silk Plaster,
Moistened with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

Testimonials from GEORGE LAW, ISAAC V. FOWLER, ROBERT B. COLEMAN, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., and many others. Plasters, 25 cents; Olive Tar, 50 cents; at No. 16 State-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For Diseases of Impure Blood, take
J. R. STAFFORD'S Iron and Sulphur Powders,
And apply Olive Tar Ointment.
Twelve Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents; at No. 16 State-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Trial of Gallagher for the Murder of Hugh Kelly—Verdict of Guilty.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

Before Judge Davies and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

James Gallagher, indicted for murder, in killing Hugh Kelly, on the 30th of August last, in front of No. 12 Fulton-street, was arraigned for trial. District-Attorney Schoonmaker appeared for the people. For the prisoner, Messrs. Garrison and Moore.

A Jury was obtained without much difficulty, and the testimony in the case, which developed the facts as narrated at the time, was closed at 5¼ o'clock, P. M., when the Court took a recess of 30 minutes.

On reassembling Mr. Garrison summed up for defence, and was followed by the District Attorney. After a clear and able charge from the Court, the Jury retired at about 9 o'clock to consider their verdict.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The Jury came into Court at twenty minutes before 12 o'clock, and rendered a verdict of "Guilty of Murder," with a recommendation to mercy.

The Jury, when they first retired, stood four for conviction as charged, and eight for manslaughter. But, after carefully considering the testimony, they arrived at the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty of the highest offence.

The prisoner received the verdict with the same indifference manifested throughout the trial.

The Court adjourned till 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

RONKONKOMA POND HOUSE BURNED.—The fine Summer Hotel at Ronkonkoma Pond, just north of the Lakeland station, L. I., was burned to the ground on Tuesday, with nearly all its furniture. City readers will remember the house as the one where the party of New-Yorkers were staying, some of whom were drowned, last Summer. The house was owned by the wife of Mr. HENRY WELD, (of the Trinity Church property agency,) and cost, some two years ago, $12,000. It was about to be sold soon in satisfaction of a mortgage which was not supposed until lately to encumber it. The house was of wood, some fifty feet square, four stories high, and well built. Mrs. WELD'S insurance on it was $8,000. It was thought that the fire originated in a defect of one of the chimney flues. Mr. WELD'S family is residing in Sands-street, Brooklyn. Who were the Winter occupants of the house our informant—Mr. MUNSELL, of the Long Island Express Company—could not tell us.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—About 12 o'clock Tuesday night, a barn on Myrtle, near Division-avenue, owned by Ex-Alderman WM. S. MILLS, was discovered to be on fire. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Loss, $1,000, insured for $300. Several suspicious fires have lately occurred in Brooklyn.

Arrival of Santa Ana's Wife—Murder by the Chinese Apprentices—Sugar.

Correspondence of the Louisiana Courier.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The wife of the Ex-Dictator of Mexico, SANTA ANA, is now in this city, having arrived here in the English steamer *Solent*, on the 25th ultimo, from St. Thomas. Her arrival was not known to the public until a day or two afterwards, her name not having been published in the list of passengers who arrived by the *Solent*, the name of Don P. VELEZ and family only having been published in the list of passengers who arrived. Senor VELEZ is, I believe, an Aid-de-camp of SANTA ANA; he is quiet and gentlemanly in his bearing, and firm in his manner. I should suppose him to be anything but a "fighting man." It may be that the old tyrant, SANTA ANA, has sent his wife on as a sort of *avant courier* to feel the state of the feeling entertained towards him by the Captain-General of this Island and to see what aid and assistance he may count upon obtaining here should he resolve to go to Mexico.

I have heard rather a good story respecting the Chinese. Some time last year the *mayoral* (driver) of a sugar estate near Cardenas was found dead, his death having been occasioned by a single stab, which of course, could only have been inflicted by one man. Five of hese Chinese were, however, arrested, charged with having committed the murder. As is customary with them on such occasions, they declared that all five of them had done the deed, which was impossible, as the *mayoral*, as before stated, had been killed by a single stab. Yet all five of the Chinese were garroted for the offence, as a sort of example, I suppose. Yet the twelve Chinese that were arrested some months ago for the murder of the *mayoral* of the *almacenes* (warehouses) at Reglu, and in which foul act no doubt exists of their having all been concerned, still remain in prison awaiting their condemnation and sentence.

It is because their cost to the warehouse company was so great that their lives are to be spared? It would almost seem that such is to be the case.

There have been, I am told, no fewer than 20 *mayorals* murdered, in different parts of the island, by these Chinese! This fact does not convey the idea, that "John Chinaman" is the patient, unresisting creature, under injury, he has been stated to be.

The intelligence received here on the 1st inst., by the *Cahawba*, of the injury sustained by the sugar-crop of your State, has caused the planters and holders of sugar here to become quite elated.

The Late Mrs. Dassell.

From the Boston Transcript.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

About ten years ago, HERMINE BORCHARD, a Prussian artist, arrived in this country. Happening to visit the Bavarian Consul in Philadelphia, to see a statue by STEINHAUSEN, we were struck by the portrait of an Italian peasant woman on the wall of the Consul's *salon*. Observing the interest excited by a picture which awakened some of the most delightful associations of foreign travel, the Consul informed us that the work came from the pencil of a young lady of Königsberg, who, from a natural love of art, left home to study at Dusseldorf and Rome, and after several years passed in the ateliers of the best masters in those cities, had recently come to the United States to set up her easel in New-York. The Consul expatiated upon the talents, worth, and isolated position of his *protegé*, whom we found, on returning to Gotham, occupying two rooms in the third story of a private house, surrounded with Italian sketches, heads of famous models, studies from the old masters, portfolios and palettes. She was of German mould,—short and thick-set,—but her olive complexion, expressive dark eyes and sweet smile breathed of the sunny South.

At this time she spoke but little English, and that with a *naive* pronunciation singularly pleasing. Her simple manner, kindly disposition, modesty and ardent love of Art, combined with her solitary position, instantly excited an interest in her behalf. Accordingly she gained friends rapidly, and had as many orders as she could fulfil. The Art Union bought some of her pictures; the National Academy elected her an honorary member; some of our best families sent their daughters to her as pupils; she was often seen at the *soirées* of Mrs. BOTTA and Dr. ROBINSON'S accomplished lady. She executed many portraits in *pastel*, and numerous fancy heads and groups in oil. Eight years ago she married a countryman, Mr. DASSELL; and her brother, an able Lutheran divine, is settled over a large German congregation at Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. DASSELL'S charities, domestic virtues and devotion to art, had thus gradually acquired for her the esteem and sympathy of many of our most respected citizens. She was early and late at her easel, walking out daily with her children, and usually passed the Summers at Newport, R. I., where she had many friends and plenty of portraits to execute. Great, therefore, was the sorrow of a large circle of Germans and of our own citizens, at the unexpected announcement of the death of HERMINE DASSELL, last week, after a brief illness. She made but one dying request, and that was to be buried in Greenwood. Her last works were two celebrated and admirable copies of the "Othello" and the "Fairies" of the Dusseldorf Gallery. She leaves a husband and three children. Agreeable in conversation, an enthusiast in art, frugal, industrious and affectionate, she was worthy of the love she inspired and the grief with which she is lamented.

Business Matters.

An extract from a private letter of an American gentleman now in Italy, gives an idea of the trials of our fellow citizens abroad at this time of revulsion: "The exchanges are disturbed, and we have to pay extraordinary discounts to realize our funds, and when such houses as have been forced to suspend are discredited, none of us knows, when he hands a bill of exchange to his banker, whether he will not be met with the announcement that the parties to his bill are already under protest. In such times, I can assure you, those travelers who have a good (*i. e.* reliable) letter of credit, are among the enviable; and they are careful how they exhaust it before hearing whether they are to receive any more rents, or interests or dividends."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: In the Seventh Ward of this city, which is bounded by Spruce-street, Seventh, South-street and the Schuylkill River, there is a very great deal of suffering, owing to the depression of business. Four of the five large factories in the western part of the Ward have stopped work entirely, throwing out of employment at least one thousand persons. The brick-yards, of which there are many in the Ward, have also discharged many hands, and those remaining are on reduced pay. The effect of this is most distressing.

A Wurtemburg correspondent of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* says that the corset manufacturers, who are very numerous in Wurtemburg, feel the effects of the financial revulsion in America more severely than any other branch of industry. Many of them had orders which would employ them for six years to come, notwithstanding which they are now obliged to discharge their hands, both males and females.

All the manufacturing stocks of New-England are now below par, the Merrimack, which has long been king, having dropped slightly below.

The rolling-mills at Phœnixville, Penn., have all resumed, on full time.

Miscellaneous Items.

A series of resolutions recommending the re-opening of the African Slave Trade, has been introduced into the Texas House, by John Henry Brown. They conclude as follows:

That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to urge upon the Congress of the United States the repeal of all laws, and the abrogation of all treaties prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the slaveholding States and Territories of this Union; and the passage of such humane laws as shall effectually guard against every species of cruelty in such numbers, on board of such vessels and under such safeguards as shall be necessary to their health, comfort and general protection in life and person.

A letter in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, from Magan County, Indiana, says: "We are here in the midst of a fertile, flourishing, agricultural community, and have not a sufficient amount of labor, either male or female, to satisfy the demand. Farm hands have been paid the past season from $16 to $20 per month and boarded, while it has been almost impossible to obtain female help at all; and the result has been that our wives and daughters have been compelled to labor much harder than they ought to have done."

The Marshall, (Texas,) *Republican* says that six miles of the Pacific Railroad are completed, and hopes are entertained that twenty miles will be completed in time to save the charter.

The Philadelphia *North American* appears in a new dress, making a handsome appearance. The paper is now in its 79th volume.

The Minnesota papers look for a largely increased emigration in that direction the coming Spring.

SHOCKING DOUBLE SUICIDE.—The Fayetteville (N. C.) *Carolinian*, announces the sudden death of its editor, WM. F. WIGHTMAN. The Wilmington *Journal* says: "On Thursday we followed to the cars the remains of Col. TURNBULL, who had passed away with startling suddenness, and now we receive the news that, on the morning after, Mr. WIGHTMAN was found dead in his bed in Fayetteville. We know nothing of the circumstances preceding Mr. WIGHTMAN'S death, but feel assured that it must have been painfully unexpected, and there is a strange and melancholy likeness in the terms in which their deaths have been announced: Found dead in their beds. Mr. WIGHTMAN was, we think, about 27 years of age, and a native of South Carolina. He had been for some few years past connected with the Democratic press of North Carolina as editor of the Fayetteville *North Carolinian*. He was a gentleman of talents and education.

P. S.—A letter received here from Fayetteville, states that Mr. WIGHTMAN and a young man named ELLIOTT, were both found dead in one bed in the Shemwell House, having left a note stating that they had taken nitric acid for the purpose of committing suicide. With the motives that urged them to this terrible act we are wholly unacquainted. We can only fulfill the divine precept which commands us to judge not that we be not judged.

A MOST BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—A few nights ago, some half a dozen inhuman rowdies entered the house of a Mr. GIBBS, who resides in East Liverpool, on the Ohio River, above Wellsville, and destroyed every article of furniture in the house. After this they took Mr. GIBBS out of bed, tied him, and then took Mrs. GIBBS, and while a portion of them held her arms and choked her until she was nearly lifeless, the others proceeded to defile her person and otherwise abuse and insult her, and so on until the whole of them were guilty of the most henious offence—next to murder—known to the laws of our State. Warrants were issued for three of the fiends incarnate—they being the only ones Mrs. GIBBS was able to identify—and the officers of the law are now on the look-out for them.—*Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer.*

THE DEATH OF COL. F. M. WYNKOOP.—Colonel FRANCIS M. WYNKOOP, late United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was accidentally killed while gunning near Tamaqua Parish on Monday. He was hunting pheasants in company with his hired man, when the gun in the hands of the latter was accidentally discharged. The load took effect in Col. W.'s leg, and he died in half an hour from the effects of the wound. He was born near Newtown, Bucks County. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he joined the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was elected Colonel. Colonel W. served with credit during the war. General PIERCE subsequently appointed him United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, an office he filled until the commencement of the administration of President BUCHANAN.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..DEC. 16.

$3,000	United St. 6s, '67.112	50	Erie R. R. 16⅜
1,000	Mich. St. 6s..... 92¾	150	do 16⅞
1,000	North Car. St. 6s. 86⅞	50	do b30 16⅝
2,000	do 87	300	do s10 16⅜
5,000	Missouri St. 6s... 79	318	do s3 16¾
5,000	do s60 78	350	Reading Railroad.. 52
5,000	do b60 79	800	do b30 52
3,000	Cal. State 7s, '70. 68	400	do s30 51⅞
3,000	Bro klyn City 6s. 91	110	do b3 52
1,000	Erie R.R. Bds. '75 42⅝	20	do 51¾
1,000	Erie R.R.C.Bs '71 35	300	do b30 52¼
3,000	Har.R.R.1st M.. 61½	60	Clev., Col. & Cin. R 97
500	Ill. Cen. R. R Bs. 86	10	do 96
4,000	LaC.&Mil.L.G.B. 29⅜	10	Mich. Cen. R. R.... 50
2,000	Gal.&C. 2d m b.. 78½	40	do 50½
1,000	M. C.R.R. 8 pr ct 1st m S. F. c. bs. 83¾	174	M. S. & N.I. R. R.. 21
30	Union Bank..... 107	150	do 21⅜
63	Phenix Bank..... 95	70	do 21¾
10	National Bank..... 99	220	do 21⅜
10	Bank of Commerce.. 94¾	27	M.S.& N.I.pref. Stk 35
10	Del. & Hud. C'l Co. 104	120	Gal. & Chic. RR.... 74
100	Penn. Coal Co..... 64	500	Clev. & Tol. R. R.. 42½
35	do 65	100	do b30 42⅝
125	do ..... c 64	20	do 42¾
20	Pac. Mail Steam.Co 64¾	600	do b30 42¾
8	do 64	208	Chic & R. I. R. R.. 75
42	do 63¾	50	do 75¾
70	N. Y. Cen. R. R.... 75	75	do 74¾
150	do 75⅛	50	do b60 75¾
50	do b30 74⅞	100	do b60 75¾
200	do s30 74¾	150	Mil. & Miss. R. R.. 29
50	do s7 74¾	50	LaC.& Mil. R.R...s15 10¼
50	do s3 74¾	900	do 10¾
100	do b60 75	50	do b60 10¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. R..... 91	50	Harlem R. R..... 7¾
100	do b10 90⅞	20	Harlem R.R. pref... 18

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made by S. DRAPER:

$2,000	New-York and Harlem R. 7s....	Int. ad. 63
$2,000	California 7s.....	Int. ad. 61
$10,000	Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac 7s.	Int. ad. 17
$3,000	Madison City 7s.....	Int. ad. 50
$5,000	Milwaukee and Horicon 8s.....	Int. ad. 25
$3,000	Louisiana 6s.....	Int. ad. 84

Notes of hand:

Phelps, Aitkin & Vail, due Aug. 4, 1857, $667 06.	10
Phelps, Aitkin & Vail, due Oct. 15, 1857, $839 31.	10
10 shares Park Bank.....	81
20 shares Bank of Commerce.....	90
20 shares National Bank.....	99¾
7 shares Phenix Bank.....	96
20 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Co.....	92
10 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co...	120
100 shares Nicaragua Transit Co.....	31

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$4,000	Chic., St. Paul & Fon du Lac R... Int. ad. 36½
$2,000	La Crosse and Mil. R.R. 7s..... Int. ad. 5¾
$5,000	Terre H'te & Alton R. 1st m..... Int. ad. 57
$5,000	Terre H'te & Alton R. 2d m..... Int. ad. 42½
$2,000	Cleve., P'ville & Ashtabula R.. Int. ad. 69½
$5,000	B'klyn City 6 ₱ ct. Water Loan.. Int. ad. 87¾
20	shares Sixth-Avenue R. R..... 96¼
20	shares Bull's Head Bank..... 75¾
20	shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co..... 102½
70	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R..... 9¾

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$2,000	N. Y. State 6 ₱ ct. St'ks, due 1861.. Flat. 105½
$3,000	N. Y. State 6 ₱ ct. St'ks, due 1862.. Flat. 104½
$10,000	N. Y. State 6 ₱ ct. St'ks, due 1865.. Flat. 106
$10,000	N. Y. State 6 ₱ ct. St'ks, due 1872.. Flat. 110
$10,000	N. Y. State 5 ₱ ct. St'ks, due 1874.. Flat. 92¼
$6,000	N. Y. State 5 ₱ ct. St'ks, due 1874.. Flat. 92¼
$2,000	N. Y. State 4½ ₱ ct. St'ks, due 1864. Flat. 89
$300	N. Y. State 4 ₱ ct. St'ks, due 1864.. Flat. 89
15	shares Artisans' Bank..... 59
10	shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co..... 75½@76
20	shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co..... 55
10	shares New World Ins. Co..... 86
75	shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co..... 124¾@126¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s..... 88½	50	Harlem R. R..... 7¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 84⅞	33	Mich. Cent. R. R.. 50½
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s 91	50	Hudson River R.R. 19
20	American Ex. Bk.. 90½	25	Mil. & Miss. R. R... 28¾
22	Penn. Coal Co..... 64	200	Reading R'd..... s3 52⅛
220	do 64½	400	do b30 52⅜
12	Del. & Hd. Can. Co. 105	110	M. So. & N. Ia. R.... 21⅝
50	do 105½	100	do s30 21⅝
50	Cumberl'd Coal Co. 9⅝	170	do b3 21¾
50	N. Y. Cent. R..... 75	250	do s3 21⅝
100	Erie Railroad..b10 16⅜	75	Mich. S. & N. Ia. pf. S. 34⅜
100	do b3 16⅜	46	Gal. & Chic. R..... 73⅜
150	do 16⅜	267	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.R. 75¼
250	do s3 16¼	50	do s10 75¼
100	do s10 16⅜	100	do b30 75⅜
15	do 16⅜		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

We have had a remarkably quiet day in money affairs. The Exchange Market is quiet since the closing of the Boston mail yesterday, and the prospect is dull for bills for several days to come, as no regular European steamer sails on Saturday. The business at the Custom-House is also dull, and promises to continue so until after New-Year's. The receipts